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Hardware,
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Victoria Daily Times.

C. E. JONES,
Peoples' Popular Pres. Pharmacy
ALWAYS OPEN.
30 Government Street.

VOL. 18 VICTORIA, B. C., SATURDAY, APRIL 29, 1893. No. 100.

The Largest Stock of
Boys' Clothing
In the City

A Bat And Ball

Given Away with each Boy's Suit
AT THE
GOLDEN RULE CLOTHING STORE,
Cor. Yates and Douglas Sts.

Dress Stylishly

Buy your
Dress Goods
At
"The Westside"

We have a magnificent assortment of Plain and Fancy Dress Goods to select from.

Plaid Silks, Plaid Velvets, Shot Surahs, Shot Velvets, Etc.

New Sunshades, New Mantles, Jackets and Capes.

J. Hutcheson & Co.

A Safe Investment

At the present time there is so much speculation and so many Bogusburgs that it is very difficult to know where an investment may be made with any degree of safety. We can, however, assure all who have $25, $30 or $35 to spare, that they cannot do better than to step into 46 Johnson Street, and invest in one of

Walter D. Kinnaird, The Cash Tailor's Fine Summer Suits.

SATISFACTION ALWAYS GUARANTEED.

THE PROVIDENT SAVINGS LIFE
ASSURANCE SOCIETY.
ISSUES ALL THE LATEST AND MOST EQUITABLE FORMS OF INSURANCE OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.
New Business for 1892, - - - - - $19,517,516.00
Insurance in force Dec. 31, 1892, - - - 76,843,241.00
S. H. MATSON,
Manager for the Province of B.C. Office, 43½ Government Street.

I. X. L. COMPOUND

To Fruit Growers and Gardeners

Now is the time to spray your trees and destroy insect pests and have healthy fruit trees next season, by using

I. X. L. COMPOUND,

The cheapest and most effective Insecticide and Fungicide yet produced. For Sale by

NICHOLLES & RENOUF, VICTORIA, B. C.

We shall be pleased to give full explanation as to its use. A full line of Spraying Outfits and Pruning Tools on hand.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

$5 REWARD—For return of red cow with bell; front right foot badly twisted. Apply 134 Government street. ap29-tf

TO LET—A well-furnished, large front room. 144 Menzies street. ap29-3t

FOR SALE—Furniture complete for housekeeping, $100; the house to rent, good locality, small garden. W.J.M. ap29-2t

TO LET—Six-roomed house, furnished ready for housekeeping, for two months from June 1st. Page and Winnett, 18 Trounce avenue. ap28-3t

WANTED—Situation in a store, dry goods or other. Experienced also in the cash desk. References. Address "Store," 319 Yates street. ap28-3t

WANTED—Young girl to take care of child. Must sleep home. Apply 230 Yates St., corner Cook. ap27-3t

WANTED—Servant; must be good plain cook; small family; no children: No. 7 Dallas road, near outer wharf. ap26-4t

TO LET—A 7-roomed house on the beach at Oak Bay. Two minutes from tram line. Apply Box 383. ap26-6t

FURNISHED ROOMS FOR RENT—Nicely furnished. 95 Herald street. ap26-1w

RESTAURANT—First class. For sale. Price $1750. For terms apply E.N., this office. ap26-tf

WANTED—By respectable person, situation as housekeeper or taking care of children. C.J., Times office. ap26-6t

FURNISHED TWO-STORY HOUSE to let. On car line, James Bay. Address P.O. box 595. ap25-tf

WANTED—A partner in a thoroughly established, good, paying, wholesale business in Victoria; must have at least ten thousand dollars. Address "X." P.O. box 286, giving address and references. ap25-1w

TO LET—A furnished room. Apply 77 Discovery street. ap25-6t

BIBULOUS BURGLARS.

A Drouthy Quartette Jugged—The Y. M. C. A.'s Flourishing Condition.

Nanaimo, April 29.—Four youths have lately been having quite a jovial time at the expense of Dr. Davis. Close to the residence is a kind of shed, where the doctor stores his wines, which of late had been diminishing so rapidly as to arouse his suspicion. Chief O'Connell was given charge of the case and soon discovered the burglars to be four youths, who are continually in mischief. The boys got away with 11 bottles of champagne, six of Bourbon whiskey, two of Scotch whiskey, two dozen bottles of beer and a quantity of soda water. The offenders will be brought before Magistrate Planta on Monday.

J. W. Bell, foreman of Haslam's sawmill, met with an accident yesterday, which resulted in the loss of the index finger of the right hand.

Three seamen of the ship J. D. Peters, now loading at Union, were brought down by the Joan and lodged in jail for refusing duty. The crew are non-union.

The annual meeting of the Nanaimo Building Society took place in the Y.M.C.A. rooms last evening. The report presented showed that the society was in a flourishing condition, and during the past year $14,000 has been absorbed in nine appropriations. There has been a net gain of nine stockholders. The liabilities of $5100 incurred by the defalcation of the late secretary is reduced by nearly $1100.

CHARGED WITH INCENDIARISM

Young Eyre May Get Off—The Secession Feeling Spreading.

New Westminster, April 29.—Hodges Eyre is being tried before Judge Bole to-day for setting fire to Morse's mill, Vancouver, on December 15th last. It looks as if the prisoner would be acquitted.

The sheriff of New Whatcom is here looking for two men who broke jail there this week. It is thought they left this morning for Mission. The sheriff follows.

There was a big meeting in Surrey to-day on the political situation. Chilliwack, Langley, Richmond and Burnaby hold meetings next week. Sympathy with the agitation is extending rapidly.

A PITEOUS APPEAL.

Terminal City People Pray Veto on the Parliamentary Buildings.

Vancouver, April 29.—A petition praying the Governor-General to veto the government buildings act was published this morning and circulated for signatures. It sets forth briefly the financial statement of the province, showing the inability to meet ordinary expenditures from current revenue, states that the buildings are not a present necessity, and analyzes the representation of the province according to the registered voters. It says 9025 Mainland voters elect 17 members, while 6535 Island voters elect 16, also 12,691 in seven larger constituencies have 16 while 2869 in the other eleven elect 17. These seven larger constituencies elected only four supporters of the Government, and 19 Government supporters represent only 4576 voters. The petitioners ask the veto of the aforementioned act and that the legislature be made more representative of all parts of the province.

H.R.H. the Nawab of Ranpur, Bombay, and suite, are coming on the Empress of Japan on June 29th. He travels in regal grandeur.

The militia department has refused to allow the city to build a reservoir in Stanley Park.

The city is now going to examine all plumbers working in the city, and the city inspector must approve all new work.

The Board of Trade is getting up a demonstration of welcome for the arrival of the first Australian steamer.

It Was Made a Success.

The entertainment at St. Luke's church, Cedar Hill, last evening was a fine success. A large number from the city were in attendance. A neat sum was realized on the affair. Here is the programme rendered:—Piano solo, Mr. Godson; vocal solo, Mrs. Starr; club-swinging, Mr. Boyd; vocal solo, Mr. C. King; Recitation, Miss Lawson; "'Tis an Ill Wind That Blows Nobody Good," by the Amateurs; refreshments; piano solo, Mrs. Newburn; violin solo, Miss Brown; vocal solo, Mrs. Starr; Instrumental duet, Mrs. O'Brian and Miss Schroeder; vocal solo, Mr. Newburn; piano solo, Mr. Godson; "Phantom," by the Amateurs; God Save the Queen. The farces were especially enjoyable, some of the amateurs displaying marked ability.

Social Dance.

The Philharmonic orchestra will give another dance Saturday evening in Harmony Hall. Admission, gents 50cts, ladies free.

Decatur Devastated.

St. Louis, Mo., April 29.—It is reported that a cyclone struck Decatur, Ill., this morning. The storm burst between three and four o'clock.

San Francisco, April 28.—Hoggins' well-known mare Firenzi has a bay filly by Salvator.

British bark Dochra arrived in Royal Roads last evening, 131 days from Liverpool. She brought a general cargo for the R. Ward Co., Ltd.

DEATH WILL BE EASY

An Unique Method of Disposing of Criminals

REMARKABLY CURIOUS LEGAL MUDDLE

Reliable Consumption Cure Said to Have Been Discovered.

The Prohibition Programme—A Panic and Its Results—A Niagara Wind Storm and Its Extraordinary Effects—A Colleague of Dr. McGlynn Seeks to Conciliate Satolli.

Columbus, Ohio, April 29.—George Jeremiah, of this city, has just applied for a patent on a device for the killing of condemned persons. He claims that its operation will be as nearly painless as is compatible with certainty and quickness. It consists of a chair with a head rest that moves upon a hinge to the chair proper. Seated in the chair, the victim lays his head back in the leather-lined helmet, which, being locked, holds the head like a vice. The body is similarly clamped in the chair, a trigger releases a spring, which throws the chair seat one way and the helmet the other. The neck of the victim is dislocated by the torsional movement, much as a chicken's neck is wrung. The inventor claims that this method will soo supersede hanging and other barbarous methods of capital punishment.

A Criminals' Paradise.

St. Paul, Minn., April 29.—James Hatchaway, late Democratic candidate for attorney-general of Minnesota, brought suit this evening against ex-Gov. Wm. R. Merriam for $25,000 damages for the false imprisonment of Thomas O'Connor, a life convict. Gov. Merriam released O'Connor under the new law, which allows governors to discharge life prisoners on their promise to leave the state forever. O'Connor's wife was taken ill and upon her deathbed, and O'Connor requested that he be allowed to return to his home in Lesueur county. While there he was arrested, and upon Gov. Merriam's order sent back to Stillwater to begin again his life sentence. The Supreme Court decided yesterday that Gov. Merriam had no authority to reincarcerate O'Connor without first referring the question to the courts, hence the suit for damages. Warden Wolfe, of Stillwater, received orders this evening to release O'Connor.

The Cure of Consumption.

New York, April 29.—Medical circles are considerably stirred up over the announcement that the New York Recorder's bonus of $1000 for the discovery of a treatment which would cure or at best stay the progress of consumption, has been awarded to Dr. W. R. Atmick, who is one of the leading physicians of Cincinnati. The tests upon which the decision was based have been in progress for several months under the direction of eminent physicians, and over 100 different methods of treatment were submitted by as many medical men. So secretly, however, was the matter conducted that outside of the medical profession absolutely nothing was known on the subject until the announcement of the award. Since that time thousands of enquiries from physicians throughout the country have reached the Recorder, most of them asking for information regarding the treatment. The treatment arrests the destruction of lung tissue, and stops the progress of the disease, bringing about cures in earlier stages and often prolonging life in cases regarded as hopeless. The discovery promises to rank with those of Pasteur, Koch and Virchow, and to create as much attention and discussion in medical circles throughout the world as has the system of inoculation for hydrophobia and kindred discoveries.

Prohibitionists on the Warpath.

Philadelphia, April 29.—A call for a second national Christian prohibition conference to be held in New York in September next was issued to-day. It is signed by the special committee appointed by the preliminary convention held in this city last January. The call, which was addressed to the friends and supporters of Christian prohibition throughout the United States who are favorable to political action, reads as follows:

"Recognizing in the legalized liquor traffic a foe to the general, moral, physical and financial well-being of the race, a serious menace to the prosperity of the nation, and undoubtedly the greatest impediment to the advance of Christ's kingdom on earth; convinced that the denominational church of today is not discharging its full duty toward the evil, but, on the contrary, is through the guilty silence of its pulpits and the unrebuked political subserviency of its voting members to the evil, practically in complicity with it; and feeling assured that it is against the laws of ethics and common sense to hope for redress from this legalized scourge of all time until the organic church, the organized human source of earthly purity, shall either "come up to the help of the Lord against the mighty" in the conflict, or cease to be recognized as the true church. We respectfully urge upon Christian prohibitionists, who have a definite idea of what the attitude of the church should be towards this diabolical traffic in human blood, and a firm conviction that the church is not living up to that idea, and who have either a remedy to suggest for such attitude of the church, or a determination to find one, to meet in New York City, September 21st and 22nd, 1893, to discuss the subject, and to organize for definite work as divine wisdom may dictate." One hundred thousand copies of this address will be at once mailed throughout the country.

Indian War in Mexico.

Chihuahua, Mex., April 29.—A recent press despatch from the City of Mexico stating that the government does not fear any serious outbreak of the Yaqui Indians and that only 40 members of that tribe are on the warpath, surprises those acquainted with the facts. Instead of there being only 40 warriors, there are over 2,000 braves who have had on their war paint for the last six months. They have a stronghold in the Sierra Madre, and so far the several thousand government troops sent into the Yaqui country have not been successful in ousting the Indians from their position. No serious battles have occurred for the reason that the troops have avoided bringing on any engagements. The Yaquis are armed with the best rifles, which they purchased with money obtained from their work in constructing the Sonora railway a few years ago. Their chief advised the braves to spend their money for ammunition and guns and they did so.

Wont Associate With Egan.

Valparaiso, April 29.—Minister Egan called upon the foreign minister, Blanco Viel, yesterday afternoon and was not granted an interview by that official. Minister Viel said yesterday that the only course left for Chili was to quietly await the coming of Minister Porter to succeed Egan. He hoped that Minister Porter, after investigating the official acts of Egan, would so present the facts to President Cleveland that the relations between Chili and the United States would be placed on a much better footing. President Montt said he and the Chilian nation had the utmost confidence in the present government of the United States, and he believed that when all the facts became known to the authorities in Washington full justice would be done to Chili and to Egan.

A Much Pardoned Murderer.

Helena, Mont., April 29.—John A. Rowland has been pardoned again. He tried to shoot Peter Martin, a barkeeper in Butte, but accidentally killed Joseph Bassiere, and was sentenced to life imprisonment. Governor Toole pardoned him in 1881, but the state board of pardons refused its approval. Some months later the governor went to Washington and Lieut.-Governor Richards pardoned Rowland. This action was not approved. Now Governor Richards is in Chicago and Lieut.-Governor Botken has pardoned him. The board of pardons will act on the case within two weeks. Among the papers originally filed in Rowland's appeal were letters from Hon. James G. Blaine and Sir John Macdonald, the late Canadian premier.

No Hope For Bartsell.

New York, April 29.—The friends of the Rev. Dr. Bartsell are now circulating a petition to Mgr. Satolli asking the ablegate to restore the doctor to the rectorship of the church of the Epiphany on Second avenue, from which he was removed by Archbishop Corrigan for his connection with the case of Dr. McGlynn. It is believed among Roman Catholics in this city that Satolli has shown by his decision in the case of Father Trency that he will not interfere in Dr. Bartsell's behalf.

Effects of a Panic.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., April 29.—Last night at an entertainment at the Methodist church, a terrible panic was caused by the explosion of a mixture of powder used to produce colored lights in the tableaux. When the explosion occurred the church was packed with people, and men, women and children made a mad rush for the doors, trampling one another in their efforts to escape. No one was killed, but some were so seriously injured that they will die. Mrs. Geo. Edwards was holding her baby in her arms, and the infant was torn from her, thrown down, stepped on and had its skull fractured. Many were taken out unconscious; eight are very seriously hurt and bruised, many more cruelly injured.

Indian War Imminent.

Durango, Col., April 29.—Lieut. Plummer has succeeded in inducing the Indians to surrender the murderer of Trader Welch, which lessens the danger of an Indian war, but Castanzo and his band are preparing to fight. Excitement at Durango is high and armed parties have started to the scene of the trouble, 70 miles away. The Indians are so far from railroads that particulars cannot be learned and the facts become distorted, but the situation is critical. A courier just in from Armington, N. M., says that Agent Plummer, fearing trouble, has released the murderers of Welch. It is thought he was overawed, as he had no troops with him.

A LITTLE LAD KILLED.

Tommy McNeill Falls Under a Truck and Expires in Twenty Minutes.

Tommy McNeill, a little seven-year-old lad, living with his parents on View street, near Phillips' stone yard, was run over by one of Heaney's trucks on Government street this morning at 11:45 o'clock and died 20 minutes later. The accident occurred in front of the Five Sisters block and the lad died in Morrison's drug store. The boy was sent down town by his mother to get some meat and groceries for the midday meal. He had made his purchases and had the different articles in his basket. Somewhere on Government street he climbed on the truck which was going towards James Bay. He rode almost to Fort street and started to get off the side between the two wheels. One witness who saw him says that he sat on the side of the truck and tried to reach the ground with his feet but slipped and fell. As the truck cleared him he jumped up and ran to the sidewalk, and it was thought by those who were watching that the wheel had not passed over his body. At the sidewalk he fell, however. He was taken into Morrison's drug store by Mr. A. E. McKay, who was close at hand. Although there were no bruises on the body it was discovered that the wheel had passed over the boy's chest. It was simply marked. The poor little fellow soon lost consciousness and was almost dead when Dr. James Helmcken, who was called, reached the store. Nothing could be done. The driver of the truck did not see the boy start to get off, and did not see the accident. He was called back to the scene and was very much affected by the unconscious part which he had played in the tragedy.

It was some time before it was learned who the boy was. News was conveyed to his parents and at a little after 1 o'clock they saw the body at Hayward's. Both were nearly distracted. The body was taken home this afternoon and on Monday Coroner Hasell will hold an inquest. There can be no verdict but that of accidental death.

Opening of the Columbia River.

Navigation is now open on the Columbia river, the steamer Illecillewaet making regular trips between Revelstoke and the head of Arrow Lakes. This opens up the direct routes to Kaslo, Nelson, and all Kootenay points, and will be gladly hailed by the large number of people bound for that El Dorado, as the trip can be made much cheaper and quicker via Revelstoke than via Spokane Falls. The popular steamer Lytton is expected to take the Columbia river run about Monday, May 1st, which will give the Canadian Pacific railway considerably the best route into the Kootenay country.

POOR STARVING JAPS

Scenes That Throw Disgrace on the British Name.

HORRORS OF JAPANESE IMMIGRATION

Japanese Methods of Doing Business Introduced Here.

Twelve Men in the Last Agonies of Famine—Abandoned By Their Friends—Bitter Facts That Prove That Corporations Have No Souls—A Disgrace to Humanity.

Union, April 28.—Some time ago the Kobe Immigration Company, headquarters at Portland, Oregon, made arrangements with the Union Coal Company to send them a number of first-class Japanese miners to work in the mines. The Japs were to work in the mines for so much a day. The Union Coal Company was to pay the money earned to the agents of the Kobe Immigration Company. The company, after getting its share, was to pay what was left, if any, to the Japs. The Japs had to work three years in the mines; they could not leave and go elsewhere for employment. They arrived here last summer when the mines were closed and there was nothing for them to do. As they were not earning anything the immigration company did not believe in giving them very much to eat, and would have starved them had the unfortunate wretches not walked to the beach, a distance of six miles, and dug clams. But for these clams they would have surely died. When the mines reopened the men proved to be worthless as miners. They could not mine or do anything else. The immigration company, in place of sending first-class miners, sent the very lowest class of Japanese. The immigration company in due course sent an agent to collect the money earned, and so small a pittance did they give the poor Japs that they refused to work. The Union Coal Company ordered the Kobe Company to take them away. The Japanese consul at Vancouver came and inquired into the matter. All the Japs left but 12. Unless something is done for them they will soon die. Their condition is simply indescribable. They are living in a building that is divided off into stalls, with a hole in the end wall of each stall, to do duty as a window. They are without food or clothing. Old rice sacks are used for bed clothing. Something of the nature of a coal oil can does duty for a stove. It is moved about from stall to stall. While one inmate is enjoying its very meagre supply of heat the others are shivering. Five are ill and unable to help themselves. One is paralyzed and unable to move hand or foot. Only through the charity of some kind people of Union have they been able to live so long. One has died from the effects of this neglect.

Away from home, unacquainted with our language, starving and shivering, their condition is truly terrible; and this is a Christian country! The reputation of the province demands that something be done. Slaveholders in their own interests fed their slaves. The Japs are left to starve. The sting of the driver's lash was no worse than the pangs of hunger. The driver's lash seldom killed. The Japs are supplying a long-felt want by starting the new graveyard in Union. Those wealthy corporations on the Pacific coast, who contract with such companies as the Kobe Immigration, for cheap labor, are countenancing a slavery not quite so bad as that of years gone by, but still a slavery that has the same evils and does as much or more injustice to the white laborer. The only way to remedy this evil is by legislating against the importation of such labor.

There are at Union to-day 12 starving examples of the evils attending such a system. The representative of the Japanese government is not free from blame when he knows of the condition of his countrymen and does nothing; but the provincial authorities are more to blame. We have here a government agent, and he should be instructed to do something. While prosecuting poor sailors for kidnapping willing men, the Attorney-General could exclaim that "the eyes of the world are upon us," and our reputation demands that such a state of things cannot be tolerated, but when two wealthy corporations are responsible for having in our midst human beings in a condition that would disgrace a Siberian dungeon, we hear nothing from this British Columbia Czar about our reputation. The negligence of those in authority in permitting human beings to perish thus calls for universal censure.

There is now loading at Union wharf the J. D. Peters and steamship Jennie. The Peters takes 2000 tons of Union coal for whalers in Behring Sea. This will keep the mines busy till the arrival of the San Mateo on Sunday.

Three sailors of the Peters were sentenced by Justice Drabble to three months at hard labor in Nanaimo jail for refusing duty. According to the captain's story they were the only union men on board and tried to create trouble among the other sailors. They stated that the captain abused them and that the food on board was not fit to eat.

The dramatists of the Comox Athletic Association performed in Union on Monday night. The play was "Hercules." Any who heard the play before would not have recognized it. To Dr. Young, J. B. Bennet, H. W. Robbins and S. J. McKim credit should be given for having changed it. Anything savoring of coarseness was eliminated. The local hits added, while funny, were clean. The Association is thinking of next giving the "Clemenceau Case," and changing it in the same way to suit the select audience that is likely to welcome their next performance in Union. The efforts of the association to give a better class of entertainments in this place deserve credit.

It is reported that F. C. Cotton, the senior member for Vancouver, is about to resign because the editor of the Comox News has withdrawn the good words he said of him in a late issue.

The telegraph line is now complete. A good operator is stationed at Union. A telephone line is to be run in connection with the telegraph line to Comox. T. Conway, of Chemainus, came up this week to make final arrangements.

The Presbyterian bazaar was held at the church, Comox, on Tuesday. About $200 worth of goods was sold.

Simon Leiser, of Victoria, is in town looking after his business interests.

Wall Paper, Plate Glass, Paints, Etc. ★ ★ ★

✠ ✠ ✠ ✠ J. W. MELLOR, 76 & 78 Fort Street, Above Douglas.

GENERAL TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

Matters of Interest Happening in All Parts of the World.

Hull, Eng., April 28.—The leaders in the strike of the union dock laborers against the employment of free labor at this port have decided to take a vote of the strikers by ballot as to whether they wish to continue the strike.

Paris, April 28.—In the chamber of deputies to-day M. Peytral, minister of finance, stated that the government would make the separation of the liquor tax from the budget a question of confidence. After discussing the question, the chamber, by a vote of 397 to 132, decided to separate the liquor tax from the budget.

Naples, April 28.—The Emperor and Empress of Germany and the King and Queen of Italy watched from the warship Lepanto to-day the naval review in the harbor. The Duke of Genoa commanded the squadron.

Paris, April 28.—Eight thousand men employed in the Loire navy yard struck at Nantes to-day, and marched, shouting and singing, through the streets. No trouble is apprehended, and the troops have been confined to barracks.

Paris, April 28.—Gustave Nadaud, musician and ballad writer, died to-day. He was born in February, 1820, and in 1861 received the decoration of the legion of honor.

Olean, N. Y., April 28.—The Allbright and Simpson sewer at the corner of Union and Lawrence streets caved in this morning, burying five Italians.

San Francisco, April 28.—The propeller of the coast defence vessel Monterey, which became entangled in a fishing net while the Monterey was on her way down from Mare Island to this city, preparatory to making a short trip with the inspection party aboard, has been cleared by a diver and the vessel has resumed her trip.

Visalia, Cal., April 28.—About 3:30 this morning fire was discovered in the second story of the Visalia flouring mill, owned by J. Max. In a few minutes the building was a mass of flames. The fire department responded to the alarm promptly, but their efforts proved futile. The firemen confined their efforts to saving adjoining buildings. The plant was worth $40,000, partially insured. The employees assert that the building was set on fire. The mill was a four-story building and well equipped with flouring machinery.

Booth Resting Easily.

New York, April 28.—Edwin Booth's condition is reported unchanged this morning. Physicians said the tragedian was sleeping comfortably and resting easily.

Killed By the Noon Gun.

Kingston, Ont., April 28.—Corporal March, of Fort Henry, was fatally injured by the explosion of a cannon while firing off the noon gun yesterday. He died during the afternoon.

Swept Away By Fire.

Prague, April 28.—A large portion of the town of Kreutzeberg, a place of 1500 inhabitants, near Deutschbrod, Bohemia, was destroyed by fire last night. The conflagration swept away 169 houses. Six persons perished, and many others were injured. Five hundred people lost their homes.

Veragua Has Heart Disease.

Harrisburg, Pa., April 28.—Duke de Veragua and party passed through Harrisburg this afternoon en route for Chicago. Between here and Philadelphia the duke was stricken with heart disease, but was feeling better when the train left here. It was thought prudent to send a physician from this point, and Dr. Daniel Dunott accompanied the party.

Vagaries of Lightning.

San Francisco, April 28.—News has just been received here of the miraculous escape of a whole family from destruction by lightning on a ranch near San Miguel, San Mateo county. Just as the family of H. Amble, consisting of his wife, brother, sister and four children, the youngest only six weeks old, were at breakfast, there came a crash and the house was almost instantly transformed into kindling wood, all being stunned. Hamble's shoes were torn from his feet and his trousers ripped up to the knees, all the crockery was broken, the clock ruined and the furniture smashed. One trunk had a hole about four inches square torn in it and the clothing inside was turned black. The only theory advanced as to why no one was killed is that the lightning struck the stove pipe and the roof, and was thence conveyed to the floor, and then to the earth. It made a hole in the ground four feet deep.

Great Irrigation Scheme.

Spokane, Wash., April 28.—Dr. N. G. Blalock, of Walla Walla, is at present laying before the farmers of Adams county one of the most gigantic schemes ever inaugurated in eastern Washington. He proposes to dig ditches from Post Falls to Pasco for the purpose of irrigating all the land between Spokane and Pasco. The Spokane river will be tapped a short distance below Post Falls. The main ditch will be 20 feet deep and 60 feet wide, and will be 80 miles long. Then two branches will be 15 feet deep and 30 feet wide, one going running to Pasco and the other turning south to put that section in use. Mr. Blalock's proposition is that farmers pay him $2 per acre for 15 years or deed him half their land. Mr. Blalock has already a number of agents out and a full crew of surveyors. Should the scheme be carried out Eastern Washington will be one of the richest countries west of the Missouri river.

Bismarck and the Jews.

Berlin, April 28.—Herr Harden, a journalist of this city, has had an interview at Friedrichsruhe with Prince Bismarck on the anti-semitism which is at present playing an important part in the political affairs of the interior. Prince Bismarck expressed himself freely and left little doubt as to his position on the question. The interview was long. In substance Prince Bismarck said: "I was never a friend of the Jews owing to my education. I was in 1847 the adversary of Jewish emancipation, which I subsequently favored in 1869, because the late Baron Bleichroeder appreciated my national projects. The re-appearance of anti-Semitism after an epoch of speculation is natural, because the deceived people confound capitalism with Judaism. In 1880 the anti-capitalist movement could have been moderated only by the safety-valve of anti-Jewism. The Ahlwardt era would result in politics with no important or lasting consequences." Prince Bismarck added that the adoption of legal means against the Jews would be useless, and expressed the opinion that the cross-breeding of the Hebrew and Gentile races would gradually bring about a settlement of the vexatious question. The tone of the interview was moderate throughout.

Gladstone's Would-Be Murderer.

London, April 28.—The Pall Mall Gazette states that on the day that the Irish home rule bill was passed to a second reading, William Townsend, the man under arrest on the nominal charge of having discharged a revolver unlawfully in a public place, but really on suspicion of having intended to assault Mr. Gladstone, lay in wait for Mr. Gladstone's departure from his residence with the full purpose of murdering the premier. Townsend was armed with a loaded revolver, and was deliberately prepared to shoot Mr. Gladstone as soon as he came within reach. When Mr. Gladstone came out of his residence and the would-be assassin saw him his purpose weakened, for the reason that the venerable appearance of the premier reminded Townsend of his own father's appearance on his deathbed. The pistol slipped from the fingers of the intending assassin and he rushed into the park and sank on a bench and burst into tears. It is asserted that Townsend made his way to the central hall of the house of commons on the same night and vigorously denounced the home rule bill. The police have traced him from Sheffield to this city. He arrived here on Saturday night, and therefore it was not possible for him to attend the Unionist meeting at Albert Hall, where he at first was supposed to have been incited to his determination to kill Mr. Gladstone. Townsend's father is alive and does not bear the slightest resemblance to Mr. Gladstone.

"It Has Been Worth Hundreds of Dollars to Me!"

18 Years of Agony from Neuralgia!

PHYSICIANS AND THEIR MEDICINES COULD NOT CURE!

Paine's Celery Compound is Victorious!

MRS. GEO. H. PARKER.

Mrs. Geo. H. Parker, of Winona, Ont., suffered agonies and pains for 18 years. She candidly admits the fact that she had used numberless medicines without any benefit. Physicians failed in their efforts, and matters seemed hopeless until Mrs. Parker was persuaded to try Paine's Celery Compound. Every sufferer is earnestly requested to read Mrs. Parker's letter and note the results after nature's great healer was used.

"I have been a great sufferer from neuralgia for nearly 18 years; these sufferings at times were so bad that words would fail to describe them. After having tried every known remedy and different physicians, and receiving no help I was persuaded to try your Paine's Celery Compound, which I have been using for the past four months. I am happy to say that I am a different woman now and completely cured. I can recommend your Paine's Celery Compound to all my friends, for it has been worth hundreds of dollars to me. Believe me,

Yours respectfully,
MRS. GEO. H. PARKER.

This is to certify that Mrs. Parker, of Winona, has, during the past four months, purchased one dozen bottles of Paine's Celery Compound, and claims that it has been worth hundreds of dollars to her.

G. W. SPACKMAN & CO.,
Druggists, Hamilton, Ont.

Russia in Central Asia.

Simla, April 28.—It is reported on good authority that Russia seeks to have the frontier of north Persia rectified in such a manner as to secure to her a cession of territory in the vicinity of Kushan and Kelat-Kadiri. A faction in Teheran favors the cession, British influence is opposed to it because Russia would be brought by it nearer Meshed. The Shah is believed to be adverse to the cession but it is feared that he will yield to Russian influence.

The Behring Sea Question.

London, April 28.—The Times, discussing the Behring Sea arbitration, says it believes the British advocates will not reply to Carter's discussion of the interesting problems of philosophy and natural history as affecting seals, which properly belongs to the question of regulations. It says on the question of rights Sir Charles Russell will only examine in such a way as to avoid even the appearance of discourtesy to the United States the grounds upon which the American advocates claim to travel so far afield for the purpose of establishing a condition which cannot be maintained upon any hitherto recognized principle of International law.

Give me those pills that never gripe,
That do not break my rest at night—
Wills English Pills that banish foes,
That bring relief and sweet repose.

Price 25 cents. For sale by all druggists, or sent postpaid upon receipt of price by Wells & Richardson Co., Montreal, P. Q. 27-8-8

Razors and shaving materials of best Sheffield make at Fox's, 78 Government street. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Tamilkande Tea is the best.

Chinese Exclusionists.

Oregon City, April 28.—Theron Mack and James Burns, two lads under arrest for the murder of a Chinaman, Chin Li, at Mulino, about three weeks ago, this morning confessed to the crime in prison to Chief of Police Purdom and District Attorney Burrett. The story of the crime runs as follows:—The boys had discussed the worthlessness of the Chinese, and had concluded to terrify them so that they would leave the country. They went to a Chinaman's cabin in the night for the purpose of robbery, also designing to cut off the queues of the Chinese and frighten them so that they would run away. They battered the cabin door down with a rail and found but one Chinaman, who had just risen from bed. Burns covered him with a revolver. Chin Li then held up some garment in front of him and turned as if to reach a weapon on the table. Thereupon Mack shot him with a rifle. Burns also discharged the revolver he held. Chin Li then managed to rush past his assailants and get outside the door when Burns again shot with his revolver. The shot took effect in the Chinaman's neck, for he at once sank down lifeless. The boys were completely frightened at the tragic ending of their "terrifying" expedition, and at once ran away. They said they did not get a cent of money, nor did they take anything else from the dead man's cabin. Many of the details the boys say they are uncertain about; they were so surprised and confused by the unexpected turn of affairs. The boys are both eighteen years of age, and have parents who are respectable people, residing some four miles from the scene of the murder. The boys were engaged in cutting wood and lived in a cabin about a quarter of a mile from the Chinaman's cabin at the time the crime was committed.

Cheaper Postage Impracticable.

London, April 28.—Gerald W. E. Loder, Conservative member for Brighton, made a motion in the House of Commons to-day for ocean penny postage. He spoke at length in favor of reducing to one penny, the postal tariff for letters passing from one British colony to another and between any British colony and the Mother Country. Lt. Hon. Arnold Morley, postmaster-general; Rt. Hon. Mr. Gladstone and Sir William Harcourt, chancellor of the exchequer, expressed their approval of the principle of the motion, but maintained that financial considerations made the change impossible at present. The motion was withdrawn.

How to Get a "Sunlight" Picture.

Send 25 "Sunlight" soap wrappers (wrapper bearing the words "Why Does a Woman Look Old Sooner Than a Man?") to Lever Brothers, Limited, 43 Scott street, Toronto, Ont., and you will receive by post a pretty picture, free from advertising and well worth framing. This is an easy way to decorate your home. The soap is the best in the market, and will only cost 1c. postage to send in the wrappers, if you leave the ends open. Write your address carefully.

Garden tools at McLenan & McFeely's.

New potatoes at Erskine, Wall and Company's.

Pocket and table cutlery at Fox's, 78 Government street.

Illuminated Typewriting in London.

A device for producing illuminated typewriting by one and the same machine has been invented by Mr. Lea. It consists in having two inking tapes, which are placed side by side parallel with each other and so mounted in a movable frame that by pressing a small lever above the keyboard either of them can be brought into use. Assuming black to be the dominant color and red to be used for the capital letters, then one inking tape would be black and the other red. When a capital letter, a numeral, or a prominent character occurred by shifting the lever the red tape would be brought over the types in place of the black one, which would be simultaneously retired beyond the reach of the types. Supposing several colors to be required for producing varied illuminated effects, then the two tapes would carry these colors between them, a given length of each tape being charged with ink of a different color. To bring the required color over the types the tapes are shifted laterally—that is, they are wound from right to left or from left to right as may be necessary, until the proper color comes into position. The invention is useful where multicolor typewriting is required, and many attractive effects can be produced. It is stated that the device can be applied to all the leading typewriting machines.—London Times.

Mr. Milo Gilson,

A stalwart teamster in the employ of the Glens Falls, N. Y., Lumber Company, says that both he and his wife highly recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla. She

That failed to gain strength after a severe illness, **felt miserable,** could not sleep, and had no appetite. When she took **Hood's Sarsaparilla** she began to pick up and was soon all right. His own experience was that in the spring he was all run down, had weakness and **distress in the stomach.** Hood's Sarsaparilla brought him

Tired round all right, and he is now better and heavier than for years past. Thousands, yes almost **Millions of People,** testify to the wonderful value of Hood's Sarsaparilla for **that tired feeling** or weakness of mind, nerves or body. It is the helping hand which restores full health and strength. Mr. John J. Scully, President of the Seamen's Union, 256 Catherine Street, Detroit,

Feeling

Michigan, voluntarily writes as follows: "C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.:

"Gentlemen: I feel in duty bound to tell of the benefit I derived from Hood's

Makes Sarsaparilla. I have been troubled with nervous dyspepsia, was **tired and languid,** with no ambition to work; my sleep was irregular. So I began

Weak taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. From the very first it seemed to be just the thing for me. The **nervous dyspepsia** has now entirely gone, my appetite is excellent, I can eat heartily without distress afterwards; I **sleep well,**

Strong and can now go about my work without that tired feeling so frequent before I took

Hood's Sarsaparilla

I have taken six bottles and recommend it as the **King of Medicines.**" J. J. SCULLY.

HOOD'S PILLS cure liver ills, constipation, biliousness, jaundice, sick headache, indigestion.

Perry Davis' Pain-Killer.

Its effects are almost instantaneous, affording relief from the most intense pain. It soothes the irritated or inflamed part, and gives rest and quiet to the sufferer. It is eminently the people's friend, and every one should have it with them, or where they can put their hand on it in the dark if need be. Get 25c Bottle Big, 2 oz size.

"How to Cure all Skin Diseases."
Simply apply "SWAYNE'S OINTMENT." No internal medicine required. Cures tetter, eczema, itch, all eruptions on the face, hands, nose, &c., leaving the skin clear, white and healthy. Its great healing and curative powers are possessed by no other remedy. Ask your druggist for SWAYNE'S OINTMENT. Lyman, Sons & Co., Montreal, Wholesale Agents. 1sew

A Healthy and Delicious Beverage.

Menier Chocolate. Learn to make a real cup of Chocolate, by addressing C. Alfred Chouillou, Montreal, and get free samples with directions.

Tamilkande reminds you of the tea of thirty years ago.

Currie's Edinburgh Waterproof Coats.

Wear better, last longer and give greater satisfaction than any of the chemically prepared cloths, lately forced upon the market and called waterproof. The men of Great Britain know a good thing. They have been wearing these coats for nearly 50 years, and are still wearing them.

All good dealers sell them. 1-ws

RAILWAYS.

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE NO 17.

To take effect at 8.00 a.m. on Friday, September 30th, 1892.

Trains run on Pacific Standard Time.

BOUND SOUTH. READ UP.	No. 1 Passenger Daily.	No. 3 Passenger Saturdays & Sundays.	STATIONS	NORTH BOUND. READ DOWN.	No. 2 Passenger Daily.	No. 4 Passenger Saturdays & Sundays.	Miles from Victoria.
	Ar. 12.34 P M	Ar. 5.30 P M	VICTORIA		Dep. 8.00 A M	Dep. 2.30 P M	—
	" 12.20	" 5.16	RUSSELLS		8.04	2.34	7
	" 11.50	" 4.50	GOLDSTREAM		8.33	3.03	11
	" 11.40 A M	" 4.40	SUMMIT SIDING		8.36	3.06	13
	" 11.10	" 4.10	SHAWNIGAN LAKE		8.14	3.38	18
	" 10.50	" 3.50	COBBLE HILL		9.32	4.04	25
	" 10.40	" 3.40	McPHERSON'S		9.44	4.14	28
	" 10.27	" 3.27	KOKSILAH		9.57	4.29	31
	" 10.17	" 3.17	DUNCANS		10.07	4.39	35
	" 10.12	" 3.12	MAPLE BAY		10.12	4.44	38
	" 9.44	" 2.44	CHEMAINUS		10.40	5.12	46
	" 9.36	" 2.36	OYSTER BAY SIDING		10.48	5.20	50
	" 9.15	" 2.15	NANAIMO		11.20	5.53	58
	" 8.34	" 1.34			Ar. 11.50	Dep. 6.14	73
	" 8.10	Dep. 1.30	WELLINGTON		Dep. 11.30 A M	6.29	—

On Saturdays and Sundays

Return Tickets will be issued between all points for a fare and a quarter, good for return not later than Monday.

Return Tickets for one and a half ordinary fare may be purchased daily to all points, good for seven days, including day of issue.

No Return Tickets issued for a fare and a quarter where the single fare is twenty-five cents.

Through rates between Victoria and Comox.

A. DUNSMUIR, President. JOSEPH HUNTER, Gen'l Supt.
H. K. PRIOR, Gen. Freight and Passenger Agent.
oct1

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AND

ALL POINTS IN CALIFORNIA,

Via the Mt Shasta Route of the

Southern Pacific Company

The Great Highway through California to all points East and South.

Grand Scenic Route of the Pacific Coast

PULLMAN BUFFET SLEEPERS.

Pullman Tourist Sleeping Cars

Attached to EXPRESS TRAINS, affording superior accommodations for SECOND-CLASS Passengers.

For rates, tickets, sleeping car reservations etc., call upon or address

TEOS A. GRAHAM, Dist. Pass. Agent, No. 1113 Pacific Ave., Washington Block, Tacoma, Wash.
E. P. ROGERS, Asst. Gen. Fgt. and Pass. Agt.

Atlantic Steamship Lines.

Tickets to and from Europe via CHICAGO AND THE WORLD'S FAIR, through NEW YORK, BOSTON and CANADIAN PORTS, via any Atlantic Steamship Lines. For particulars, dates, rates, etc. Apply to

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General Steamship Agent
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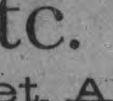
MEDICAL.

GREAT ENGLISH PRESCRIPTION



A SUCCESSFUL MEDICINE OF 30 YEARS TEST. Has cured thousands of cases of Nervous Prostration, Weakness of Brain, Poor Memory, Dizziness and all diseases caused by ignorance in youth. Six boxes are guaranteed to cure when all other medicines fail. One box $1.00; six boxes, $5.00. Manufactured by EUREKA CHEMICAL CO. Detroit, Mich. Sold and sent anywhere by mail by LANGLEY & CO. Victoria B.C. June10-1y

Before. After.

PENNYROYAL WAFERS.

Prescription of a physician who has had a life long experience in treating female diseases. Issued monthly with perfect success by over 10,000 ladies. Pleasant, safe, effectual. Ladies ask your druggist for Pennyroyal Wafers and take no substitute, or inclose postage for sealed particulars. Sold by all druggists, $1 per box. Address THE EUREKA CHEMICAL CO., DETROIT, MICH. For sale by LANGLEY & CO., Victoria. may17 1y.

Complete Manhood AND HOW TO ATTAIN IT.

A Medical Work that Tells the Causes, Describes the Effects, Points the Remedy.

Scientifically the most valuable, artistically the most beautiful medical book ever published; 96 pages, every page bearing a half-tone illustration in tints. Subjects treated:—

Nervous Debility, Impotency, Sterility, Development, Varicocele, The Husband, Those Intending Marriage, etc.

Every man who would know the Grand Truths, the Plain Facts, the Old Secrets and New Discoveries of Medical Science as applied to Married Life, who would atone for past follies and avoid future pitfalls, should write for this WONDERFUL LITTLE BOOK.

It will be sent free, under seal, while the edition lasts. Address the publishers,

ERIE MEDICAL CO., Buffalo, N.Y.

BIG G TRADE MARK CURE YOURSELF! Ask your Druggist for a bottle of Big G. The only non-poisonous remedy for all the unnatural discharges and private diseases of men and the debilitating weakness peculiar to women. It cures in a few days without the aid or publicity of a physician. The Universal American Cure. Manufactured by The Evans Chemical Co. CINCINNATI, O. U. S. A. PRICE $1.00

KEEPS YOU IN HEALTH. DUNN'S FRUIT SALINE DELIGHTFULLY REFRESHING.

A safeguard against infectious diseases. Sold by chemists throughout the world. W. G. DUNN & CO. Works—Croydon, England.

LANGLEY & CO., Victoria, 6meod Agents for B. C.

THE Pacific Portland Cement COMPANY, Limited, Victoria, B. C.

The public are invited to inspect, test samples, and obtain information at the temporary offices of the Company,

Williams Block, opposite Driard Hotel, Broad Street.

AGENTS WANTED AT EVERY SHIPPING PORT ON THE PACIFIC OCEAN.

Telephone No. 234. P. O. Box 269
Office Hours 9 till clock.
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SNOWFLAKE FLOUR

—::— FOR FAMILY USE, —::—

IS THE BEST.

Ask your Grocer for it. Have no Other

Manufactured by

ISOM LANNING & CO
ALBANY, OREGON

To Let or for Sale.

House on Silvia Street with unobstructed view of the Straits. Drawing room, dining room, 4 bedrooms, etc. Drained to the sea.

J. GERHARD TIARKS,
Architect.
391 Government St., Victoria, B.C. mar23-1d

Municipal Notice.

Notice is hereby given that the reports of the City Engineer and City Assessor in regard to the grading of and laying sidewalks upon Stanley Avenue, between Fort Street and Mr. Andean's property, and Montrose Avenue, between Blackwood and Jones Streets, Showing the proportion in which the assessment is proposed to be made on the various portions of the real property benefited by the said improvements respectively, in accordance with the "Local Improvement By-Law," are now open for inspection at the Office of the City Assessor.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
C. M. C.

City Clerk's Office,
Victoria B.C., March 30, 1893.

FARM FOR SALE.

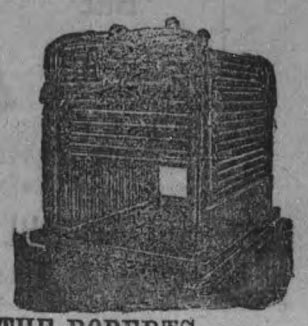
A FARM OF TWO HUNDRED ACRES ON West Saanich road, about eight miles from Victoria. Sixty acres good bottom land forty acres cleared, well ditched and fenced Price $30 per acre; half cash, balance on time Apply to GEORGE LINDSAY, m29-tf 55 Third street Victoria

VICTORIA OPTICAL CO.,

The Leading Opticians. 100 Government St.

Perfected Spectacles and Eye-glasses on hand and carefully adjusted. Satisfaction guaranteed. Optical goods of every description. Repairing in all branches done with neatness and despatch. No fancy prices.

A HYAMS Manager



THE ROBERTS SAFETY Water Tube MARINE BOILER

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THE Original Fixed Water Line Pipe Boiler

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SAFE, Reliable, Simple, Light Weight, Economical, No Shop Repairs, Small Space. Send for Illustrated Pamphlet and other reading matter, with hundreds of enthusiastic letters from purchasers and engineers. Also Triple Expansion and Compound Marine Engines for Yachts and other Steamers. Large Marine Boilers a specialty.

DOTY ENGINE WORKS CO.
MANUFACTURERS,
TORONTO, - ONTARIO.

No. 190.

A BY-LAW

For the appointment of a Commissioner or Commissioners of Sewers.

Whereas it is advisable to appoint a Commissioner or Commissioners to superintend sewerage and to define his or their duties;

Therefore be it enacted by the Municipal Council of the Corporation of the City of Victoria:

Section 1. The Council may appoint by resolution one or more persons (not however exceeding three in all) to be Commissioner or Commissioners to manage and superintend the construction of sewerage work.

Section 2. The said Commissioner or Commissioners shall be appointed by the Council of the said Corporation, and shall hold office only at the pleasure of the Council, and for the period prescribed and limited in and otherwise under and subject to sub-section 98 of section 104 of the Municipal Act, 1892.

COMMISSIONERS' DUTIES.

Section 3. The duty of the said Commissioner or Commissioners shall be:

(a) To perform the duties devolving upon the Sewerage Commissioners under the agreement made the 20th day of December, 1890, between Alexander McBean and the Corporation of the City of Victoria, and under the sewerage contract No. 1.

(b) To examine all accounts and claims in respect of the above mentioned agreement and contract, and to report thereon to the Municipal Council.

(c) To sign all cheques drawn in respect of accounts and claims connected with the above mentioned agreement and contract.

(d) To sign cheques (subject to the conditions of sub-section c hereof) for drawing out the funds now standing to the credit of the corporation under the sewerage loan fund (by-law 1890) or sewerage special deposit account, being the balance of the money obtained under the sewerage loan by-law, 1890, and the accrued interest thereon.

(e) To settle all disputes which may from time to time arise between the Chief Engineer, the Engineer, Inspector or Inspectors or others and the contractor (McMcBean) in connection with the sewerage work.

Section 3. The Mayor of the City of Victoria is hereby authorized to countersign cheques drawn by the Sewerage Commissioner or Sewerage Commissioners.

No cheques shall be paid at the bank which has not got the Mayor's signature thereon.

This by-law may be cited as the Sewer Commissioners' By-Law, 1893.

Passed the Municipal Council on the 17th day of April, 1893. Reconsidered, adopted and finally passed the Council the 19th day of April, 1893.

(L. S.) ROBERT BEAVEN,
Mayor.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
Clerk Municipal Council.

NOTICE.

The above is a true copy of a by-law passed by the Municipal Council of the City of Victoria on the 19th day of April, 1893, and all persons are hereby required to take notice that any one desirous of applying to have such by-law or any part thereof quashed must make his application for that purpose to the Supreme Court within one month next after the publication of this by-law in the British Columbia Gazette, or he will be too late to be heard on that behalf.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
C. M. C.

THE TIMES' FASHION LETTER

The very Latest Hints on the Modes and Styles in Vogue.

DRESSES FOR DIFFERENT SEASONS

A Persian or Silken Shawl Blouse That Any One of Taste Can Make—Styles for All the Varied and Variable Whims o Young and Old.

New York, April 19, 1893.

SUCH a blouse as that of the initial picture can be made very prettily from a Persian or silken shawl, with armholes cut in for the sleeves. It is lined and the V shaped portion left uncovered at the back and front is trimmed with lace and ribbon. Ribbons or silk of the ground color of the shawl should be used here to hide the lining. Such a garment is particularly suitable for slender figures. The shawl must fall in graceful folds and the ends can be tied behind or cut away entirely, making a round waist and hooked at the back. The sleeves are made of silk of the predominant color of the shawl; they are very full and have three stripes near the wrist formed of lace over ribbon.

Another showy waist was of the Empire form and was made of a yoke of velvet, gathered over the bust line. It had a great wheel-like bow in front with two flat loops spreading to each side. They reached to the shoulders almost. The center of the bow was held by a red jewel. The bow itself had the upper loops pale yellow, lower ones bright green, these shades showing in the rainbow velvet of the sleeves. Of course, the bow looked like nothing but a great bright colored bug, but the woman who wore it seemed to feel all right.

Here are two very pretty Empire dresses, which are offered as models for commencement dresses; or they would serve equally well for confirmation services. The first is of crepe de chine and has a narrow tucked yoke from which the full material hangs to where it is caught in the side seams of the tight lining. The seams are slightly curved to conform to the figure of the wearer, and the lining does not require whalebones. If the silk is double width,

FOR DAYS TO BE REMEMBERED.

three breadths are required for the gown, but if single width, from five to six are needed. The dress is gathered in front in a perfectly straight line and then the point is formed by cutting down the silk in stripes. The latter are turned under and tacked down to make it appear as if the silk is doubled without first being cut. The yoke is alike back and front and may be tucked or laid in tiny box pleats, which hide the hooks and eyes that close the dress. The back of the dress is either gathered or pleated from the point of the yoke on both sides. The inside of the skirt has a white satin ruffle. The seam where the dress joins the yoke behind is hidden by a white ribbon that commences at the armholes and meets in the center in a bow with long or short ends, as preferred. The sleeves are tight and have a full Empire puff.

The other dress is in striped silk. At the back there is a square plastron of gathered or shirred white lace edged with a lace ruffle, and pendant from this is the full Empire dress. The latter is lined with satin and fits the figure at the sides. This gown, too, is the same in front and back, and is tied under the arms with a white ribbon bow, the ends of which hang to the bottom of the dress. The skirt is trimmed with a lace flounce headed by a white ribbon and butterfly bows. The sleeves are tight and have a double puff edged with lace.

A very pretty gown is shown in the third picture. It is cut princess and is made of black peau de soie trimmed with black lace. It has one dart in each front and the back is cut like a bell skirt. A second

FOR PAST MIDDLE AGE.

skirt is worn underneath, and it has the whole front trimmed with lace. The upper skirt must be the same length as the one underneath, and the three parts seen in the illustration may be separate pieces or may be indicated by velvet ribbon. The waist of the gown must be trimmed similarly. The gown is lined with silk and fastens in the center. It is about three and a half yards wide. A jabot and bertha of lace are put at the neck, and the sleeves are composed of a tight cuff and two puffs.

Ribbon can be used to accomplish the necessary ruffles which now go around skirts. It saves either making the ruffle double or the trouble of lining it. Besides the edge that the ribbon has makes the ruffle set out stiffly, and thus not so much is needed to go around. The prettiest way to put it on is by a heading of passementerie, or even by a cord of braid or a heading of regular braiding. When there are to be three ruffles, the top one just above the knees, two or three inch ribbon is pretty.

Many of the ball toilets of the after Lent dances are very handsome, frequently rivalling those worn at the mid-winter occasions. The Empire dress pictured was one of the prettiest of these. The material of the foundation dress was light weight pale green silk, and covered with white or pink crepe lisse. It could be made in one, or have a separate waist and a pleated skirt for which eight or nine straight breadths would be required. In both cases the dress is hooked at the back invisibly. If

AFTER A SPELL OF SELF-DENIAL.

the skirt is pleated it is not necessary to line it, but otherwise it is lined with satin. It is cut in the usual manner, not gored much at the waist behind, but laid in pleats. What is necessary to form these pleats must be added to the back breadths. When the foundation dress is finished the crepe is draped over it, with equal fullness in back and front. The upper part is arranged in folds which conform to the V shaped neck and are finished by a green ribbon and a ruching of the crepe lisse which is again tied with ribbon. From these the crepe falls in straight folds, bias slightly at the sides. The edge is trimmed with two rows of ribbon on which are placed small rosettes of narrower ribbon. The back breadths of the crepe are held in place by tiny hooks or pretty stick pins. The sleeves are puffed and finished with ribbon to correspond with the rest.

Fashion makes poor woman ridiculous, or so the men say, but she may be thankful after all that she is not a foreign minister in London and compelled to appear at a drawing-room in a blue uniform, entirely covered with gold embroidery, and with a huge gold key fastened to the back of his coat. That woman is, indeed, foolish who permits a fashion to emphasize her defects. But what is the poor man to do whose silk tights set forth a pair of legs that sadly need a petticoat to hide them. Many a Lord in England has to make himself ridiculous like that upon great public occasions. Women may well afford to indulge in bustles, hoops, trains and big sleeves, and to be charitable enough not to talk back when men deride her.

A second ball dress is the subject of this last sketch, and it is an elegant and costly one. Pink brocade was the material and ecru tulle and lace the trimming. The embroidered tulle was arranged, as indicated,

RICHLY ATTIRED FOR DANCING.

about the skirt in festoons held by rosettes of pink crepe-chiffon. The bodice had a bertha of the tulle and lace kept in place with chiffon rosettes.

You can easily give the needed flare to your last summer skirts, those pretty ones of gingham and satine that you had made like umbrella cases for closeness. You may do this, and with sufficient success to satisfy you. Slit the skirt up two or three times, as far as the knee or a little above, thus converting the lower half of the skirt into a series of panels. Now construct a half skirt over which these panels will hang. Let the half skirt have all the flare you want and be gorgeous with a lot of encircling ruffles. The panels will spread apart and the under portion will show with all the pretty ruffles. You can tack the panels down, and only pretend ruffles except where they really show. Of course, you will make the under part of batiste, hamburg embroidery, or of mull with nice crisp little wash lace ruffles. The clinging length of the train must be modified and rounded, and the panel effect carried out in the back, too, if you like, or you may have just one split at the middle seam in the back. The bodice is now to be turned into a round one, by cutting off the lower part, or wearing the belt of the skirt over instead of under the waist.

MEMENTOS OF COLUMBUS.

Life and Times of the Great Discoverer as Illustrated at the Fair.

THE MONASTERY OF LA RABIDA.

Portraits, Maps, Books and Historical Pictures Giving a Graphic Record of the Navigator's Career—An Intensely Interesting Collection.

(Correspondence of the Times.)

World's Fair Grounds, Chicago, April 20.—Situate on the banks at the artificial water course in the Jackson Park grounds, and close to Lake Michigan, stands the reproduction of the monastery of La Rabida in Spain, where history relates Christopher Columbus asked for food and drink from the monk Marchena. Here Columbus found a hospitable asylum; he advanced his views of the new world for the consideration of the Dominican friars, convinced them of the truth of his ideas; won them to his cause, and through their support was able to undertake his voyage of discovery. The monastery is a two-story building and is constructed in the shape of a square. The walls are white, the windows are small and dingy-looking and have iron bars running across them. The roof is slanting and old-fashioned pottery tiles are used in roofing. There is a small steeple over the chapel of the monastery, and in it is the monastery bell. The cloisters are covered with odd-looking tiles, and the monastery yard has for its roof only the sky above. The cells are small and low, the walls are whitewashed; here hangs a crucifix and there a pious picture. The doors of the cells are constructed of rough boards and are without lock or bolt. A rough contrivance serves the purpose of a latch. It consists of a piece of cord with a knot on the end, which when pulled raises a small iron bar on the inside and gives access to the cell. The outer doors of the monastery are of heavy oak and the bolts are massive bars of iron. The opening and shutting of these exterior doors can be plainly heard in any portion of the building. The cells upstairs are similar to those on the ground floor. The chapel is paved with flagstone and is made to look as ancient as modern art can make it, to be an exact reproduction of the original. The altar steps show signs of being worn away by the good friars in kneeling and singing their praises to the creator of the universe.

Interesting as is the reproduction of La Rabida monastery to those who hold in reverence sacred places and associations connected with any great historical event, the collection of pictures, fac-similes of Christopher Columbus' handwriting and pages from old geographical charts are more interesting still. The large collection in this line tell in themselves, though they speak not a word, the history of Columbus and his discovery of this continent. One of the most interesting exhibits in the collection is the original will of Queen Isabella of Castile, lent from the royal treasures of Spain. Principal among the portraits of Columbus is one by Lorenzo Lotto, executed in 1512, six years after Columbus' death. It was bought in Venice by J. W. Ellsworth, has received a gold medal at the Madrid historical exposition, and is said to be the most authentic portrait of Columbus extant. It represents Columbus with a careworn expression of countenance, holding a scroll in the right hand, and in the left hand an hour glass resting upon a book. The hair is pushed back from the forehead, the eyes, hazel in color, are cast to the left, while the face is bent slightly in the opposite direction. This contradiction in pose is calculated to give a somewhat peculiar expression to the great navigator. There are hundreds of other Columbuses in the building, but scarcely one picture resembles the other. Fac similes of the works extant of Marco Polo and Aenius Sylvius are large in number. Several of the fac similes of Marco Polo's works contain marginal notes said to be in the handwriting of Christopher Columbus. Old globes and charts abound. A very good painting of the Monk Marchena and Christopher Columbus hangs on the wall of one of the cells. It represents Columbus arguing his views with Marchena, who became one of the few friends and supporters of the dauntless navigator. Another picture represents Columbus expounding his views before an assemblage of friars. The facial expressions are of the best. Pictures purporting to represent the house in Colgaleto, Italy, the house, and the very room in which Columbus was born, decorate the cloister walls. Pictures of his home in Genoa, the Great Charter House, Pavia, Italy, where he was educated, and other places associated with the memory of this renowned navigator may be seen. The pictures are so numerous and interesting that hours could profitably be passed in gazing at them and learning from these inanimate objects lessons in the history of Columbus which will indelably be fixed upon the memory.

Among the many curiosities at the fair is the Grace Darling boat, in which the famous heroine, on the night of Sept. 6, 1838, put to sea off the Farne islands and rescued the crew of a shipwrecked steamer. This exhibit is lent by Mrs. Joicey, of Newcastle, Eng.

A small band of South Sea islanders arrived at Jackson Park to-day. They came in the steamer Mariposa to San Francisco, and have brought with them the material for the construction of a Samoan village.

Yesterday saw the arrival of the United States government mint exhibit and that of the bureau of printing and engraving. In connection with this exhibit will be shown a complete collection of every legal tender note and coin issued by the United States.

The first edition of the catalogue of exhibits has gone to press. It will contain 30,000 names, and 250 boys dressed in uniform will be employed in distributing it at the opening of the fair. This catalogue, together with the World's Fair directory, of which 250,000 copies will be issued, has been contracted for by Conkey & Co. of Chicago for $10,000,000. Advertisements in the directory will bring as high as $5,000 a page.

Director-General Davis is daily telegraphing delinquent exhibitors. Yesterday he sent $200 worth of despatches. Constant telegraphing is hurrying up the exhibitors and exhibits are now arriving at Jackson park at the rate of 300 cars a day.

The Columbian pier in connection with the fair extends a mile out into the lake. Here the steamers which will carry passengers from the city will land. A beautiful view of the exposition buildings may be secured from the farther end of the pier. A moveable sidewalk is being erected on the pier extending from one end to the other and up and down its center. Six thousand persons can stand or sit on this sidewalk and be carried along at the rate of from three to six miles an hour. This walk is built on 350 cars, forming an endless train 4,300 feet long and is propelled by the ordinary street car motors. A charge of five cents a ride will be made.

It is calculated that between 5,000 and 6,000 daily visit the fair. Last Sunday's attendance reached 25,000.

Three fire engine houses have been built on the grounds. Eighteen firemen will be in attendance, and the fire apparatus on hand consists of three two-horse engines, one one-horse engine, one 60-gallon hand-tank, twenty-six hose carts with 14,000 feet of hose, and 470 chemical hand-extinguishers. Hydrants are stationed at very short distances throughout the grounds.

The following dates have been announced for the holding of the World's Fair congresses:

May 15—Woman's Progress.
May 22—The Public Press.
May 29—Medicine.
June 5—Temperance.
June 12—Moral and Social Reform.
June 19—Commerce and Finance.
July 3—Music.
July 10—Literature.
July 17—Education.
July 31—Engineering.
July 31—Art.
Aug. 7—Government.
Aug. 14—Dental, Horticultural, Africa, Medical Jurisprudence.
Aug. 21—Science and Philosophy.
Aug. 28—Labor, Economic Science, Statistics, Taxation and Revenue.
Sept. 4—Religion.
Sept. 28—Sunday rest.
Oct. 13—Public health and sanitation.
Oct. 16—Agriculture.

The World's Fair grounds will be supplied with 200 Hosteur filters. The exposition management dreads the importation of cholera and wants the visiting public to have pure water. The restaurants on the grounds will be under bonds to supply filtered water.

Stands at the Highest Point!

Never in the history of our country has a cough remedy attained such a fame and renown as Harvard Bronchial Syrup. From a position of comparative obscurity it has worked into a popularity never before accorded to any other preparation.

Harvard Bronchial Syrup, owing to its prompt action and perfect curative powers, has become the favorite home remedy. It is always victorious in the worst forms of sore throat, croup and bronchial affections, and often gives a permanent cure.

Harvard Bronchial Syrup is the prime favorite with children. It is pleasant to the taste and is never refused. Wonderful cures are reported every week. Stubborn cases of coughs, throat troubles and chest difficulties that have resisted the ordinary remedies have been cured by Harvard Syrup. We strongly advise all to procure one of the large 25 cent bottles and give it a trial.

"Brace Up"

Is a tantalising admonition to those who at this seasoon feel all tired out, weak, without appetite and discouraged. But the way in which Hood's Sarsaparilla builds up the tired frame and gives a good appetite is really wonderful. So we say, "Take Hood's and it will brace you up."

For a general family cathartic we confidently recommend HOOD'S PILLS.

Garden hose at McLennan & McFeely's.

If you only knew how nice it is--Tamilkande Tea.

Piles! Piles! Itching Piles.

SYMPTOMS—Moisture; intense itchin and stinging; most at night; worse by scratching. If allowed to continue tumors form, which often bleed and ulcerate, becoming very sore. SWAYNE'S OINTMENT stops the itching and bleeding, heals ulceration, and in most cases removes the tumors. At druggists or by mail, for 50 cents. Dr. Swayne & Son, Philadelphia. Lyman Sons & Co., Montreal. Wholesale Agents. ttu&w

A luxury of luxuries-Tamilkande Tea

Millions of
Women use it
for all purposes
Laundry and
Household
and find it a
great comfort
and saver of
Labor

Sunlight SOAP

Has no equal
for purity, nor
for cleaning and
sweetening, nor
preserving the
clothes and
hands from injury, nor for
all-round
general use.

REFUSE CHEAP IMITATIONS

AGENTS FOR BRITISH COLUMBIA
BECKWITH, THOMPSON & KING,
VICTORIA B C

Unlike the Dutch Process
No Alkalies
—or—
Other Chemicals
are used in the preparation of
W. BAKER & CO.'S
BreakfastCocoa

which is absolutely pure and soluble.

It has *more than three times the strength* of Cocoa mixed with Starch, Arrowroot or Sugar, and is far more economical, *costing less than one cent a cup.* It is delicious, nourishing, and EASILY DIGESTED.

Sold by Grocers everywhere.

W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.

A Scene on St. Catherine Street, Montreal,
Before "RIGBY" Waterproof Garments were in vogue.

PROBABLY no invention of the present century has contributed so much to the comfort and convenience of the public as the Rigby process of rendering ordinary cloth waterproof without affecting the porosity, texture feeling, or appearance of the fabric in any way.

Rubber Coats are a thing of the past, and Umbrellas are gradually going into disuse. Men or women can now walk the streets in their Rigby Coats or Wraps during the heaviest rainstorm without the least discomfort, and the beauty of a Rigby is, that it is just as good for fine weather as any other coat.

Nearly everyone you see wears a "Rigby," but you would not know it was waterproof from its appearance.

Be sure you ask for "Rigby." Write the name down in your hat, so that you won't forget it. Every dealer handles "Rigby." ap22-29

TROUT LAKE CITY

WEST KOOTENAY, B.C.

THE ABOVE TOWNSITE IS NOW ON THE MARKET. It is situated on the North end of Trout Lake in the famous Lardeau Country, which is going to be one of the richest mining regions in America. Numerous rich claims have been found close to this Townsite, which will make it the distributing point for an immense tract of Country. It is the only level land on the North end of the Lake. The trail from Lardeau City, on Arrow Lake, to Kootenay Lake, runs through the Townsite. The owners intend to expend money on Streets and other improvements in the spring.

For the next 30 days Lots will be sold for $150 for corners, $100 for insides.

For further particulars apply to

H. ASHBY & CO., At the Head Office, Nelson, B. C.
HENRY CROFT, Victoria, B. C.

WHEN you buy Eddy's Matches I'm told,
Though it seems a most strange paradox,
The boxes are full as they'll hold,
Yet **matchless** you'll find every box.

Buy only

EDDY'S MATCHES.

The Best.

Mammoth Works:
HULL, CANADA.

BANK OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

(Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1862.)

CAPITAL PAID UP.....£500,000 $2,920,000.
RESERVE FUND.....£250,000 $1,266,933.

HEAD OFFICE: 60 LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, ENGLAND

BRANCHES:

IN BRITISH COLUMBIA—VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, NEW WESTMINSTER, NANAIMO, KAMLOOPS AND NELSON.

IN THE UNITED STATES—SAN FRANCISCO, PORTLAND, SEATTLE AND TACOMA

Agents and Correspondents in Canada and the United States:

Bank of Montreal, Canadian Bank of Commerce, Imperial Bank of Canada; Bank of Montreal New York and Chicago.

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT Deposits received from $1 upwards, and interest allowed (present rate) at 3½ per cent. per annum. Gold dust purchased and every description of Banking business transacted.

NELSON, Kootenay Lake, B.C. This branch is now open for business.

Victoria, B.C., April 4, 1893. ap7-1m W. C. WARD, MANAGER.

S. Perry, C.E., P.L. M. S. DAVYS, M.E. H. GRAY, C.E., P.L.

PERRY, GRAY & DAVYS

CIVIL AND MINING ENGINEERS

Provincial Land Surveyors, Real Estate & Mining Brokers

Railway Reconnaissance and Location Contracts taken. Estimates Prepared. Prospecting Outfits Organized. Mines Reported on and Assays Furnished.

In connection with our Engineering and Surveying Department, we are opening up an office at Nelson, in the now famous Kootenay District, for the purpose of handling Real Estate and Mining in all its branches. Our partner Mr. M. S. Davys having resided in the Kootenay country for the past five years, and successfully developed valuable mining properties there is thus able to furnish reliable information as to location and values of properties.

OFFICES

VICTORIA Room 4, Spencer's Arcade, Government Street. NELSON, B.C.

The G. & J. Pneumatic Tire

It is the only Tire that gave satisfaction last year

MANUFACTURED BY

THE GOOLD BICYCLE CO. LTD.

115 YONGE ST., TORONTO Brantford, Ont.

THOS SPENCE,
Notary Public and Land Agent
KELOWNA
Okanagan Mission, B.C.
ap 1 1w

New Telegraph Hotel.

Accommodation for 100 guests. This hotel is a three-story brick, with basement; has electric light and gas, and all the modern conveniences, and commands a fine view of the harbor. Terms, from $1 to $2 per day.

d&w JONATHAN McBRIFIELD.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

Advertisements under this head will be inserted at the rate of One Cent a word each insertion. Payment always in advance. No advertisement received for less than twenty-five cents.

WANTED—Pushing Canvasser of good address. Liberal salary and expenses paid weekly; Permanent position. BROWN BROS. CO., Nurserymen, Portland, Oregon. mar25-m s & wk-3m

WANTED—A girl or middle aged woman, to do cooking in a small family. No children. Apply 178 Yates St. ap1 tf

MISCELLANEOUS WANTS.

Advertisements under this head will be inserted at the rate of One Cent a word each insertion. Payment always in advance. No advertisement received for less than twenty-five cents.

WANTED—Insurance upon merchants, stocks, household goods, dwellings and stores by the Alliance Assurance Co. (capital $24,000,000). Dalby & Claxton, agents. fe23-tf

WANTED—ONE THOUSAND lives to insure in the Great Western Life Assurance Co. Dalby & Claxton, agents. fe23-tf

MONEY TO LOAN.

TO LOAN—Money in large or small sums upon first mortgage by the "Yorkshire Guarantee and Securities Corporation. Dalby & Claxton, agents. fe23-tf

FOR SALE.

Advertisements under this head will be inserted at the rate of One Cent a word for each insertion. Payment always in advance. No advertisement received for less than twenty-five cents.

FARM FOR SALE CHEAP—183 acres land, 100 acres fenced, 50 acres improved, 12 acres cleared. Houses, orchard, etc. River frontage. Good fishing and hunting. 3½ miles from E. & N. R. station, Cowichan. Easy terms. Apply D. Stewart, McPherson's Station B.C. ap6-swtm

FOR SALE—Banner Oats, for seed. Apply to J. H. Wilson Brown, South Saanich, or Munroe Miller, 77 Johnson St. ap3-tf

FOR SALE—Cheap, one horse, harness and light express wagon. Apply to the Victoria Transfer Company, Broughton St. m24-tf

FOR SALE—160 acres of the West Saanich Road, 11 miles from Victoria, ¼ mile from Saanich Arm. 50 acres good bottom land, easily cleared. A splendid sheep farm. Good hunting and fishing. A small lake on property. Price $1,600. For particulars apply P. O. Box 104, Union, B.C. fe24-tf

FOR SALE—Ten acres of very fine land, suitable for chicken or small fruit ranch, all cleared, well drained and under cultivation, six miles from city, on Saanich road. Apply to Dalby & Claxton. fe23-tf

FOR SALE—Ten roomed house, new, two minutes from Oak Bay avenue tram line, will be sold for $1600 less than would have been taken a year ago. Apply to Dalby & Claxton. fe23-tf

FOR SALE—One half interest in a good milk business, with 28 cows and 7 horses, also 20 fine young heifers, and all kinds of farming implements, with a good run of customers; also 75 pigs, old and young, also one farm of 172 acres. For further particulars apply to James N. Algar, Nanaimo, B. C., Cranberry Distric nll-tf-d-w

TO LET.

Advertisements under this head will be inserted at the rate of One Cent a word each insertion. Payment always in advance. No advertisement received for less than twenty-five cents.

TO LET—One store, also the upper flat of Pierre Block, containing 9 rooms, bath, etc. Partly furnished. Apply on premises, 100 Douglas St. ap21-1m

TO LET—On first of May, a new two story house; bath room and other modern conveniences; rent $18; near Dallas Road. Apply 169 Menzies St., or J. Piercy, Yates St. ap19-2w

TO LET—New cottages—4 rooms, $7, including water; one larger, with bath, $12. Apply Mrs. P. Wilson, 185 Douglas St., or Clarke St., Spring Ridge. ap14-1m

FIRST-CLASS ACCOMMODATION for light house-keeping at Miss McCandlish's, 63 Superior St., James Bay. ap3 tf

TO LET—Story and a half cottage, South Turner St. Five rooms and bath, garden, etc. Apply Skene Lowe, 45 Carr St. mar22-tf

TO LET—A seven roomed dwelling, centrally located. Bath, hot and cold water, and all modern conveniences. Apply Morlow, Holland & Co., 44 Broad Street. mar7-tf

TO LET.—Twenty acres of fine "market garden" land, three miles from city. Apply to Dalby & Claxton. fe23-tf

VETERINARY.

S. F. TOLMIE,
VETERINARY SURGEON,
Graduate Ont. Vet. Col., Member Ont. Vet. Med., Soc. (Late with Dr. John Wende, V. S., Buffalo, N. Y.) Office at Bray's Livery 102 Johnson Street. Telephone 182; residence telephone 417. VICTORIA, B. C.

PHYSICIANS.

H. D. LEITCH, M. D., Physician and Surgeon. Office—Driard Block. Victoria, B.C.; Telephone 420. Residence—129 Quadra Street, near North Park Street; Telephone 181. Specialty—Diseases of Women and Diseases of Rectum. fe15-tf

DRS. HALL & MACKECHNIE,
Ernest Hall, M.D., L.R.C.P., Edinburgh, Moorefields Eye Hospital; late assistant in Central Throat and Ear Hospital, London.
S. N. MacKechnie, M.B., Toronto University. Specialties—Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat.
Glasses adjusted to imperfect Vision. Artificial eyes supplied.
Office, Jewel Block, cor. Yates and Douglas Sts., Victoria.

MRS. McGREGOR,
MIDWIFE,
137 Cormorant Street.

PROF. TOTTENHAM,
Rheumatism and Neuralgia Specialist,
Will be at home to patients on and after 4 o'clock p.m. daily at his residence, No. 56 Pandora Street. City Agents—Thos. Shotbolt, Druggist, Johnson St.; C. E. Jones, Druggist, 36 Government Street; R. J. Atwood, Druggist, Douglas Street.

MUSICAL.

MR. ROBERT GEDDES
TEACHER OF GUITAR AND BANJO
Classes or private lessons. Apply at the Conservatory of Music, 97 Quadra street.

BANJO AND GUITAR INSTRUCTIONS
By Chicago's popular banjo player and guitarist, PROF. T. W. KRAMER. Rare chance for beginners and advanced pupils. Room 73, Five Sisters Block. (Take elevator). Can be engaged for first-class entertainments only. m10 tf

GEO. W. FUGGLE,
PIANOFORTE MAKER AND TUNER.
Three years with Goodwin & Co. Orders left at factory, 76 Princess avenue; also at Jamieson's book store, next postoffice. Violins Mandolins and Guitars repaired. P. O Box 22.

MISCELLANEOUS.

QUEEN'S MARKET.
L. GOODACRE.
Government street, Victoria, B. C., wholesale and retail Butcher, Contractor by appointment to Her Majesty's Royal Navy.

A. & W. WILSON,
PLUMBERS AND GASFITTERS
Bell Hangers and Tinsmiths. Dealers in best descriptions of Heating and Cooking Stoves, Ranges, etc. Shipping supplied at lowest rates. Broad street, Victoria, B. C. Telephone call 128.

49er Hams and Glasgow Beef Hams at R. H. Jameson's, 33 Fort Street.

Wall paper and room mouldings at Mellor's, Fort street, above Douglas. *

ARCHITECTS.

THOMAS HOOPER
ARCHITECT.
Office over SPENCER'S ARCADE, Government street. jy8-tf

JNO. TEAGUE,
ARCHITECT,
Has removed to new offices corner of Broad street and Trounce avenue. fe20tf

SOCIETIES.

B. C. ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY.
Meetings are held at 7.30 p.m., on the first Friday in every month, at the Pioneer Hall, Broad Street. The aims of the Society are the bringing together of Englishmen for their mutual benefit and the maintenance of the British Connection. JNO. J. ACSTIN, ja13 Secretary.

SONS OF ERIN
Meet in Pioneer Hall, Broad St., on second Wednesday in each month, at 8 p.m. All Irishmen are invited to join.
RICHARD ACKLAND, Hon. Sec'y.

B. C. PIONEER SOCIETY.
The Hall of the above society in Musgrave Block, Broad street, is open daily from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m., for the convenience of Pioneers and their friends, who are cordially invited to visit the rooms.

ANCIENT ORDER FORESTERS
Court Vancouver No. 5755, A.O.F., meets 1st and 3rd Mondays in each month in Foresters' Hall, Government street. Visiting brothers are invited.
fe13 SIDNEY WILSON, Sec.

VICTORIA-COLUMBIA LODGE,
No. 1, A. F. & A.M., B.C.R. Regular communications the first Thursday in each month, at Masonic Temple, corner of Douglas and Fisgard streets. Sojourning brethren cordially invited.
ja16 C. DUBOIS MASON, Secretary.

VANCOUVER & QUADRA LODGE
No. 2, A. F. & A.M., B.C.R. Regular communication the third Wednesday in each month, at Masonic Temple, corner Douglas and Fisgard streets. Sojourning brethren cordially invited. jy28 R. A. BROWN, Secretary.

COLUMBIA ROYAL ARCH
Chapter, No. 120, G.R.S. Regular convocations held on the first Tuesday of every month, at Chapter Hall, Masonic Temple, Douglas street. Sojourning comp[illegible] cordially invited. E. LAWLEY,
1-19 Scribe E.

FAR WEST LODGE, No. 1,
Regular convention every Friday evening at Knights of Pythias Hall, Broad street. Sojourning Knights are cordially invited to attend. E. PFERDNER,
oct9 K. of R. & S.

ST. ANDREW'S & CALEDONIAN
Society meets in their own hall, Blanchard St., on the first Friday in every month. All Scotsmen are invited to join.
F. J. SMITH, Secretary.

SCAVENGERS.

PETER HANSEN
CITY SCAVENGER.
Yards and cesspools cleaned by contract or monthly. Prompt attention given to all orders and prices reasonable.
Orders left at Dixi Ross & Co.'s and Robert Porter's, Island Market, Johnson and Douglas streets.
Residence, Discovery street, between Government and Douglas. Telephone 184. ja18

JOHN DOHERTY
GENERAL SCAVENGER,
Yards and cesspools cleaned, contracts made for removing earth, etc. All orders left with Jas. Fell & Co., Port street, grocers; Cochrane & Munn, corner Yates and Douglas streets, or George Doughty, corner Fort and Blanchard streets, will be promptly attended to. Coal and wood for sale. a22-1y

An Atlantic Voyage

Tickets for passage to or from Great Britain and Europe issued at LOWEST RATES. Berths reserved by telegraph without extra charge.

HALL, GOEPEL & CO.,
AGENTS,
Cunard, Inman and White Star Steamship Lines

City of Victoria, British Columbia

LOCAL IMPROVEMENT DEBENTURES.

Sealed Tenders, endorsed "Tenders for Broad Street Local Improvement Debentures," will be received at the office of the undersigned, on or before the 15th day of May, 1893, for the purchase of "Local Improvement Debentures, amounting to $10,788, payable in 10 years from Nov. 24, 1892, and bearing interest from that date at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, payable half yearly, with principal and interest payable at Victoria, B. C.

The tenderer must state the net price at Victoria which he will pay.

In addition to the net price, the purchaser will have to pay the Corporation the interest at 5 per cent. from 24th November, 1892, to whatever date the money is received by the City Treasurer.

The above debentures are issued under authority of the "The Broad Street Local Improvement Assessment By-Law, 1892," and are secured by a special rate imposed by that by-law, and on that security only.

The total assessed value of the whole real property ratable under the above by-law, according to the assessment roll of 1892, is $685,384.

The Corporation does not bind itself to accept any tender.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
City Clerk.

City Clerk's Office,
Victoria, B.C., April 22nd, 1893.

Municipal.

TAX ON DOGS.

Owners of Dogs are requested to take notice that the tax for the year 1893 on every dog within the City of Victoria is now due. The Provision of the Pound By-Law and the Revenue By-Law, 1889, will be enforced with respect to any such tax remaining unpaid from this date.

Mr. Robert Carter is authorized to collect the above tax

CHAS. KENT,
Collector.

Victoria, B.C., City Collector's Office,
City Hall April 20th, 1893.

AMUSEMENTS.

Celebration Committee

NOTICE.

THE REGATTA COMMITTEE
In connection with the 24th of May Celebration will meet at the City Hall,
THURSDAY EVENING, MAY 4th,
At 8 o'clock.

LIST OF COMMITTEE:
An officer each from H. M. S. Garnet, Nymphe and Champion; T. J. Jones, Capt. McIntosh, J. S. Yates, G. A. McTavish, T. S. Gore, G. A. Kirk, P. Wollaston, J. H. Innes, James H. Seeley, C. M. Page, Capt. Gaudin, H. D. Helmcken and Capt. J. G. Cox.
BEAUMONT BOGGS,
Victoria, April 26th. Secretary.

☞ This space will be reserved for Committee Meeting Notices.

Grand Bazaar

—AND—

CONCERT

Will be given by
The Hebrew Ladies' Association,
In aid of the Building Fund, at their New Hall, Blanchard Street,
On May 2nd & 3rd
An Excellent Musical Programme During Each Day.

CONCERT on both evenings, commencing at 8 o'clock.
Admission, 25c., afternoon.
Children, 10c., do.
Refreshments, 25c. ap20-td

Calico Ball.

The Ball to be held at the Philharmonic Hall on MONDAY NIGHT, MAY 1st, promises to be a great success. Tickets, $1.00, Ladies included. ap26 2t

Entertainment

AT THE REFORMED EPISCOPAL SCHOOL ROOM
ON THURSDAY, MAY 4th,
At 8 p.m., for the benefit of the Sunday School. Fairy Revels, Scenes from Fairy Land. Recitations in costume, Songs, Etc. Refreshments.

ADMISSION, 50 CENTS.
CHILDREN, 25 CENTS.
ap28-6t

Notice to Contractors.

Tenders will be received until Monday noon, May 1st, for the erection and completion of a two-story frame residence to be built on Oak Bay avenue, this city, for Mrs. Eliza Miller. Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the undersigned. Only responsible contractors, established in this city, are requested to figure. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

SCHROEDER & EWART,
Architects.
Office—2nd floor, Duck Block. ap26-4t

NOTICE.

Victoria, Saanich & New Westminster Railway Company.

Applications for subscriptions of Stock in the Capital Stock of the above mentioned Railway Company will be received by the undersigned, at their office, 22 Bastion Street, Victoria, any time before 5 p.m. on Tuesday, the second day of May, 1893. YATES, JAY & RUSSELL,
ap25-td Solicitors.

WE BEG TO INFORM
Victorians
That we have removed from 27 Fort Street to our new and spacious store
37 Fort Street,
5 doors above our old stand, where you can find the
Only Opticians
Of British Columbia, who have the knowledge, skill and experience to thoroughly test your eyes and fit you with proper glasses.
Who make a specialty of grinding complicated glasses and repairs of all kinds.
Who have the most complete stock of Spectacles, Eye Glasses and Optical Instruments in Canada.
Note the Change of Address:
F. W. Nolte & Co.,
(Successors to Hyams)
37 FORT STREET.

C. P. N. CO., LTD., STEAMER

RAINBOW,
CAPT. GLAHOLM,
Will leave from C.P.N. Co.'s Wharf for
Kyuquot, Nootka, Hesquiat, Alberni
AND WAY PORTS,
On MONDAY, MAY 1st,
At 6 o'clock p.m.
The company reserves the right to change the above time table at any time, without notice.
JNO. IRVING,
ap28-td Manager.

C. P. N. CO., LD., STEAMER

Princess Louise
ROBERTS, MASTER,
Will leave Turner, Beeton & Co.'s wharf
—FOR—
Naas and Way Ports
MONDAY, May 1st,
At 6 o'clock p.m.
For freight or passage apply at office of the Company, Wharf Street.
The Company reserves the right of changing this time table at any time, without notification.
JOHN IRVING,
ap28-td Manager.

THE DAILY TIMES

Published every afternoon except Sunday, by the
Victoria Times Printing and Publishing Company, Limited,
At No. 37 Yates street, near Government, Victoria, B. C.

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THE WEEKLY TIMES

is published every Friday morning, and mailed to any part of Canada, the United States or Great Britain for $2 00 per annum, paid in advance.

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Changes of Advertisements.
It is necessary that copy for changes of advertisements (to be sure of insertion) should be handed in on the day previous to that of their appearance.

The Daily Times.

AN AUTHORITY ON EVIDENCE.

We beg leave to congratulate our kindly neighbor on its philosophical disquisition of ths morning on "evidence." It is one of the richest of the rich productions of the Colonistic intellect, and should bring great store of reputation for the happy possessor thereof. We conveniently look forward for the time when "The Colonist on Evidence" will replace the more antiquated Taylor on the lawyers' shelves, when it will be the standard authority for judges and counsel wherever the English language is spoken. This happy consummation will surely be reached just as soon as the extent of our neighbor's learning and the solidity of its wisdom become generally known.

The Times, naturally desirous of aiding to bring about this triumph for real wisdom and worth, but nevertheless with a sense of its own intellectual inferiority, ventures a few suggestions that may fill up some blanks in the Colonist's treatise. For one thing, we may point out that the same evidence often strikes different minds with varying force. It is also the fact that any one mind may receive different impressions from the same evidence on different occasions. For example, the Colonist was not long ago very skeptical about the attorney-general's fitness for the office which he holds; in fact, it was positive he was not fit. The evidence on which its conclusion was based has not been changed, but the Colonist now holds up the attorney-general as being the right man in the right place. This change of mind did not follow upon the reception of any new testimony, but was simply brought about by circumstances over which the Colonist had no control. For similar reasons, the organ now meekly accepts from the hands of the attorney-general "facts and figures" which once it would have scornfully rejected as being meant for the persuasion of fools. As no such circumstances have arisen to cause the Times to change its mind, it still entertains the opinion formerly held by the Colonist, that the attorney-general is not fit for the position he holds; and it also rejects his so-called "facts and figures" as a very transparent fraud.

We notice that though the Colonist affects to deride our statement that "probably no man in British Columbia believes that the white population of the island is as large as that of the mainland," yet it carefully refrains from offering a straight contradiction. This circumstance we cheerfully accept as evidence that the Colonist is not quite so much of a fool as it sometimes looks because of its fidelity to its political master. We are, in fact, quite sure that if it were not for certain constraining circumstances our neighbor would look upon the attorney-general's census jugglery as new evidence of his unfitness to hold high office among the people.

The Colonist is much mistaken when it asserts that the Times "makes light of the conclusions legitimately deduced from the census returns," and "with wonderful gullibility swallows some 11,000 Indians." We have only pointed out that the attorney-general wished to wrest wrong conclusions from an illegitimate manipulation of the census and Indian department figures. Then we, in common with the great majority, utterly refuse to swallow the extra 11,000 Indians, even at the command of the august attorney-general and his faithful organ-grinder.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

Editor Times:—In reply to the letter of "E.M.M.," published in this morning's Colonist, I would like to say that the very reason that deters him from taking active steps to have the perpetrators of Tuesday evening's horrible cruelty prosecuted to the full extent of the law, is mine, namely, "almost powerless to act." Were I blessed with the means I should most willingly spend a thousand dollars to secure proper punishment for the persons who abused that colt, and much more for the putting down once and for all those scenes of brutality to dumb animals that are bringing the fair name of Victoria very low. Never in the course of my experience in various parts of the globe, have I seen acts of cruelty with more absolute impunity than in this province and city. I think that men who allow their animal nature to get the better of them so signally should be allowed ample opportunity for calm reflection in some place where their ebullitions of demoniac temper could do no harm. If sympathizers with our four-footed friends would get together and form a local branch of the S.P.C.A. ghastly exhibitions such as that of Tuesday evening would shortly become extremely infrequent here. A man may feel righteously indignant, but when it comes to laying an information against the offenders, and encountering the thousand and one ingenious hindrances thrown in his path by the law, only men of means can dream of pushing the case to the courts. Offenders in this particular are literally protected by the law. THE WITNESS.

CANADIAN DISPATCHES.

The News of Eastern Canada in Short Paragraphs.

Fire at Trinity college school, Port Hope, destroyed the top story. Loss, $5,000; insured.

In the Nova Scotia house of assembly the sugar refinery amalgamation bill was defeated, the measure only getting three votes.

The libel suit of the Hon. F. Marchand against the St. John's News has been settled by the defendant paying $100 and costs.

J. W. McKinnon, of Boston, has been offering 25 cents on the dollar to certified holders in the People's Five Year Benefit order, which recently collapsed.

R. H. McGreevy has taken action against O. E. Murphy of New York, his former partner in public contracts, for $35,000 and $10,000 respectively.

Johnston Bros., general merchants of Walkerton, Wiarton, Chesley, Paisley and Tara have assigned. There is a large number of creditors and the liabilities will be large.

The Allan line steamship Prussian, from Glasgow, with 500 immigrants on board for Halifax, is now more than four days overdue, and much anxiety is felt here for her safety.

The steamer Dominion, running between Yarmouth and Halifax, is a total wreck on Duck Island, near Lunenberg. The passengers and crew, numbering twenty-seven, got to Lunenberg.

Rev. E. P. Crawford, rector of St. Luke's cathedral, Halifax, who formerly lived in Hamilton, while preaching before St. George's society of Hamilton, spoke in favor of the independence of Canada.

Toronto is threatened with a servant girl famine. Four carloads of domestics from the eastern states passed through in one day for Chicago. Many from Toronto expect to go west next month.

It has been discovered that shipments of young calves, ranging in age from four to forty-eight hours, have been shipped from Campbellford to Montreal to be converted into "boneless turkey," "chicken," etc.

A terrific storm passed over Huntingdon county, Que., doing considerable damage. Next morning the wind attained a cyclonic velocity, tearing up trees and unroofing over 20 buildings in that vicinity.

Thursday morning the Canadian Pacific railway sent out from Montreal a special with about 600 English settlers for the Northwest, and about that number, mostly Swedes, left in the afternoon for the same territory.

U. S. Consul Taylor, who has represented the American republic in Winnipeg for the past 15 years, died in Winnipeg at the general hospital there after a lingering illness. The deceased was one of the best known and highly respected residents in Winnipeg. He was over 60 years of age.

Mr. Cockburn, member for Centre Toronto, has been appointed one of the honorary commissioners to the World's Fair. It was generally expected that Hon. Mr. Carling would act in this capacity, but the state of the honorable gentleman's health at present has compelled him to refrain from accepting the position.

The jury in the Luckey murder trial at Brockville, in which case the prisoner was charged with having murdered his father, mother and sister at New Bliss last summer, has returned a verdict of not guilty. The prosecution announced their intention of still holding the prisoner on the charge of murdering his mother. The judge announced that he would hear the evidence on this charge when he returns to hear the Shipman trial.

Prof. Robertson has returned to Ottawa from Chicago. He saw the cheese exhibit installed. He says the casing of the mammoth cheese is black with anthographs, and requires repainting. Canada will have one-third of the representation on the board of judges. There will be no graded prizes. A standard of excellence will be fixed. All cheese above the standard will receive a diploma.

The Montreal exchange brokers have received notice from bankers in New York to the effect that silver certificates will no longer be received on deposit, as the New York banks are compelled to pay gold or legal tender to the clearing house for all cheques. The effect of this in Canada will be to compel all banks to refuse silver certificates, as no doubt they will be subject to discount in the United States.

All the coal and railway companies in which Montreal and United States capitalists are interested have been granted incorporation in Nova Scotia and the Lieut.-Governor assented to them. These include the New York and Cape Breton railway company, the Cape Breton Copper company, Lennox Bridge railway company, Boston and Nova Scotia company, Standard Coal company, Port Hood Coal company and the Consolidated Scotia Coal company.

Canada has 14,869 miles of completed railway, and 218 miles under construction. The total amount of capital represented by this vast system is $869,068,477. Of this the Dominion has contributed $144,214,333, the provinces $26,997,435, and the municipalities $13,981,247. Last year the aggregate earnings were $51,685,768, leaving a balance of $15,197,539 after paying the ordinary expenses. Of the 65 railways reported upon 45 show surpluses, and the chief among those with deficits are the Government concerns.

The Globe says there is going to be competition for a grant of land and other inducements to locate the iron smelting industry in Toronto. It is understood the representatives of the company engaged in smelting in the province of Quebec, the headquarters of which are in Montreal, will be in Toronto to spy out the land. If the council make a reasonably liberal offer the company will at once erect its smelting plant there. The Drummonds of Montreal are deeply interested in the proposition, and this, of course, gives it a financial standing.

Charles Holland, a well known Montreal real estate dealer, and a member of the St. James' club, has become involved in a sensational suit. Eugenie Desplants, a rather pretty woman of about 35, entered an action for alimony and the support of her two children, of whom she alleges Holland is the father. She states she lived with Holland from 1882 to 1892, and that the two children had been born and baptized as legitimate in St. Patrick's church. She says Holland abandoned her last December. Holland has since married. The action has created a great sensation in social circles in Montreal.

Ever since settlers began pouring into Southern Alberta and lands began to be required for railway grants there has been trouble with the ranch owners, who dislike the prospect of surrendering their leases and thus reducing the area of their ranges. Several ineffectual attempts were made to reach a settlement of the question upon an equitable basis, but one after another failed. Mr. Daly succeeded, however, in making terms with the lease holders that will not entail hardship upon the ranching industry, while it will open up valuable tracts of land to settlement in that favored district. Upon Daly's recommendation an order-in-council has been passed under which the government will cancel all outstanding grazing leases and give ranchmen the privilege of purchasing ten per cent. of their present holding at the rate of $1.25 per acre. This will sufficiently reduce the area under lease for grazing purposes to satisfy the probable demands of settlement for cultivation for many years to come.

Lace Curtains! Lace Curtains!
From 75c to $15 per pair, at Russell and McDonald's.

SUNDAY SERVICES.

Where, When and by Whom Divine Worship Will be Held To-Morrow.

Services as usual at the Y. M. C. A. Hall to-morrow. All young men cordially invited.

St. Saviour's church, Victoria West—Holy Communion at 8 a.m., service 11 a.m. and 7 p. m. Preacher, Rev. W. D. Barber.

Victoria West Methodist church—At 11 a.m. J. Stark will preach, and at 7 p.m. Geo. H. Morden.

Esquimalt Methodist church—George H. Morden at 10:30 a.m.

James Bay Methodist Church—S. Wilkinson, pastor. The Rev. J. H. White will preach at 11 a.m. The pastor will preach the evening sermon at 7 o'clock. Sunday school at 2:30 p.m.

Emmanuel Baptist church—The pastor, Rev. P. H. McEwen, will preach at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Morning subject, "Shut in." Evening subject, "Shut out." Sunday school at 2:30 p.m.

Centennial Methodist church, Gorge road, James H. White, pastor—Services to-morrow at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m., conducted by Rev. S. Wilkinson in the morning and by the pastor in the evening. Sunday school at 2:30 p. m.

Lacrosse
Shoes 50c, 75c and $1, at Russell and McDonald's.

FIRED TWO SHOTS.

An Enterprising Burglar Comes Near Dying With His Boots On.

Last night, as the fire bell was ringing, people living near the corner of Cook and Fort streets were awakened by the furious barking of two dogs on Captain Slewerd's premises. The person who lives next door thought it strange, as the dogs are usually quiet at night. He soon heard something crashing in the dry bushes in his back garden; some minutes elapsed, during which the intruder made good time, for he had thrown back the lock on the window, raised the window gently and let the blind run up. Mr. Hadthagen, the occupant, jumped out of bed, seized his revolver and fired at the man as he retraced his steps, but the pistol being of small calibre, could have hurt him only at close quarters. The burglar seemed to be aware of the fact, for he stopped after putting a few paces between them, and placed his arm across his face as a shield. Mr. Hadthagen fired his pistol again and called for help, at which the burglar walked leisurely away. The shooting attracted Captain Slewerd's family and others who proceeded to enquire what was wrong, and when Mr. Hadthagen told them what it was they were badly frightened. A young man who lives with Captain Slewerd says he thought he heard someone mumbling to the dogs, but did not feel alarmed until he heard the shooting, when he got his shotgun and put a couple of cartridges in it, before venturing outside. The residents in this locality think they should have some police protection, as well as the residents near the business centre.

PERSONAL.

Visitors and Passengers to and From the City and Province.

Edward Huggins is over from Tacoma.

D. McPhee of Comox is at the Oriental.

Maitland Dougall is down from Duncan's.

Frank V. Bodwell returned from Portland yesterday.

Victor Mitchell returned from Vancouver last evening.

W. G. Mackenzie went over to Vancouver this morning.

Gustav and Max Leiser returned from Vancouver last evening.

E. H. Fletcher, P.O. inspector, has returned from Clayoquot.

C. C. Chipman, Hudson Bay Company's commissioner, is in the city.

J. H. A. Lynch is back from a trip up the line as far as Kamloops.

Sheriff Redgrave, Mrs. Redgrave and Miss Redgrave are down from Donald.

Mrs. M. Young left for the Mainland this morning. She will spend a week there.

A letter from San Francisco announces that Dr. McSwain is somewhat improved.

C. C. Chipman, commissioner of the Hudson's Bay Co. with headquarters at Winnipeg, is visiting the local branch.

Blouse Waists! Blouse Waists!
From 75c each, at Russell and McDonald's.

"American Boy" Ore.
A quantity of ore from the "American Boy" claim was assayed at Boundary Falls on April 7th, with the following results:—

No. Sacks.	Oz. Silver and $ Gold per ton.	
3	69.3	5 80
13	226.9	9 63
1	86.0	6 34
2	241.9	11 65
4	183.1	8 20
2	90.9	9 30
11	58.0	8 24
8	106.2	10 60
11	209.1	9 85
55	1270.5	$79 61

Average values indicated per ton, over 140 ounces silver and $8.85 gold.

Market value at present quotations, 26 sacks first class over $180 per ton; 29 sacks second class over $84 per ton; market value of entire product being over $115 as sacked.
(Signed) R. A. NEVIN,
Assayer.

Baskets! Baskets!
All kinds and sizes, at Russell and McDonald's.

Spiritualism.
Service will be held in Pioneer Hall, Broad street, Sunday evening at 7:30. Lecture and psychometric readings will be given by Mrs. C. Mayo-Steers, spiritual teacher.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.
Royal Baking Powder
ABSOLUTELY PURE

The Best Blood Purifier, LANGLEY'S Sarsaparilla

FRANCIS BOURCHIER IN COURT

Hearing of the Case Postponed Until Tuesday Morning.

RELEASED FROM CUSTODY ON BAIL

His Appearance While Before Magistrate Macrae—Large Crowd in the Court Room—He Showed No Excitement—Belief That He Will Not Be Held.

Francis Bourchier, charged with defrauding J. G. Cameron of the Colonist Hotel out of $50, was in the Police Court before Magistrate Macrae for hearing. Neither side was ready to proceed and the case went over until next Tuesday morning. A. L. Belyea appeared for the defendant, while W. J. Taylor was there to prosecute. There was a crowd in the police court when the magistate came in. A moment later the prisoner was brought in through the side door from the police barracks on Cormorant street, where he spent the night. He walked quietly around to the attorneys' table and sat down beside his lawyer. He appeared as cool as if at work on a real estate sale. He nodded pleasantly to Mr. Taylor and seemed perfectly unconscious of the crowd who gazed at him and watched his every move from the rear. He is the same old Bourchier, except that he shows the hard times he has been in in the past few months. His face looks wan, he is thin, and two bags at the knees of his trousers have taken the places formerly graced by stylish creases.

When Clerk Dowler called the case Bourchier promptly rose. The magistrate read the complaint over to him and informed him that he was ready to proceed with the hearing. Mr. Taylor then stated that neither side was quite ready to proceed with the case, and asked that it be adjourned until Tuesday morning next. He added that the proposition was agreeable to Mr. Belyea.

The latter said that he was satisfied to have the case go over, but asked that his client be admitted to bail. "The amount," he said, "in this case is small."

The magistrate said he was not in a position to grant the request. He knew nothing of the facts of the case.

"You do not take the position that you have not the authority to admit the prisoner to bail, do you?" asked Mr. Belyea.

"No, no," replied Magistrate Macrae. "This is a practice which I have followed out and which I think is generally followed. I know nothing of the merits of the case."

Mr. Belyea asked for and was granted a couple of hours to look up his authorities and argue the matter. Mr. Taylor declined to say anything until he had heard Mr. Belyea.

Miss Genn was at the police station bright and early this morning with a nice, hot breakfast for Francis. She asked for permission to go in, but it was declined her. She, too, has changed much in the time she has been away from the city. She looks older and one would hardly recognize her.

The matter of bail was argued out at 12 o'clock, when Mr. Belyea and Mr. Taylor appeared before the magistrate. The latter agreed to admit the defendant to bail, which he fixed at $250. Mr. Taylor consented and the amount was soon forthcoming, with two sureties. The prisoner was released immediately, and came up town with his attorney. There seems to be a pretty general impression that the defendant will not be committed for trial, as the case against him is not strong.

THE ATHLETES ENTERTAIN.

Ball Held in James Bay Club House Last Evening.

The gentlemen who composed the committee appointed by the James Bay Athletic association to arrange for a ball must have felt thoroughly satisfied when they walked into the gymnasium last evening. They had worked hard to make the ball a success, and their work had produced wonderful results. The hall was crowded with ladies and gentlemen, who spent several very pleasant hours with the members of the club.

The gymnasium had been completely transformed. The walls were covered with flags of all nations, upon which were placed decorations of artistic and pretty designs. All the paraphernalia of the athletic club seemed to have been used. Dumbells, paddles, oars, single sticks and Indian clubs did service as ornaments, and very pretty ornaments they made. They were arranged in groups on the walls. The gangway leading from the club house to the boat house was covered in with flags, and here those tired of dancing found a pleasant resting place.

A few extra dances were indulged in, early in the evening before the distinguished guests arrived. When they did arive the Lancers, the first dance on the programme, was formed. The set of honor was composed of Lieut.-Gov. Dewdney and Mrs. Beaven; Mayor Beaven and Mrs. Dewdney; Commander Huntingford, R. N., and Mrs. Snowden; Capt. Rooke and Mrs. Croft. This number having been disposed of, dancing commenced in earnest and continued until the early hours of this morning. There were twenty dances on the programme, but added to this were a large number of extras, which were equally as enjoyable.

The floor was excellent and the music supplied by the Brown-Richardson orchestra could not have been improved upon.

The refreshments were prepared by a committee composed of the following ladies: Mrs. J. D. Helmcken, Mrs. McTavish, Mrs. Baker, Mrs. McMicking, Mrs. Shore, Mrs. W. Marvin, Mrs. Blaiklock, Mrs. Rome and Mrs. E. Mallandaine. The supper was, of course, an elaborate one and was tastefully arranged.

The committee who had charge of the affair deserve the greatest credit. They did not lose an opportunity to please their guests, and consequently all felt thoroughly at home. Following was the committee: Messrs. H.D.Helmcken, J. S. Yates, Allen Cameron, W. B. Smallfield, H. B. Holmes, H. B. Rogers, W. H. Pegram, W. E. Fisher, W. H. Langley, H. C. Macaulay, H. S. Barnard and Jones.

Improvement of Montrose Avenue.

Ald. Bragg has a notice on the City Hall bulletin board announcing that at the next meeting of the council he will move for leave to introduce the Montrose avenue local improvement assessment by-law, 1893. This is simply one of the stages through which the matter must pass in the council.

To Artists.

Raphael Tuck's copies at half price to close. J. JOHNSTON & CO.*

Don't Hurry

But be in time and have your pick of the 40c. flannelette blouses that are being offered at the Lansdowne House, 86 Yates street.

A Bonaparte to Visit Victoria.

Quarters at the Driard have been reserved for Prince Roland Bonaparte and a party of six. The Prince is expected to arrive this evening from San Francisco. He is making a tour of the coast and will probably spend several days here.

In New Office.

Mr. C. F. Jones, Dun, Wiman and Company's agent, has removed his office to the Board of Trade building. Messrs. J. P. Davies and Company have taken rooms in the same building, and will move as soon as they can dispose of the stock in their Wharf street salerooms.

Leased the Hall.

The ladies of the Temple Emanu-El have leased the hall recently erected on Blanchard street, for five years, with the option of a further lease of five years at the end of the first term. The building will be used only for the officers in connection with the denomination.

Back From Kootenay.

Mr. Joshua Davies returned last evening from a month's trip to the Kootenay country. He reports business brisk with hundreds of men going in and much work being done, but says there is still a good deal of snow on the ground. Work on the Nelson and Port Sheppard is to go ahead immediately.

Ready for Business.

Mr. F. C. Gamble, Government Engineer, has been notified that the Nanaimo-Comox telegraph line is now open for business. Offices have been opened and operators appointed at Nanaimo, Wellington and Union, the former being the transfer office. There is telegraph communication between Union, Courtenay and Comox.

Graham Island Coal.

Mr. J. H. Pomerey, the coal expert, who went north to examine the coal fields of Graham Island, returned last evening. The snow was four feet deep all over the island, so that very little work could be done. What ground was seen, however, was very favorable. Mr. Pomerey expects that he will have to make another trip north during the summer. He leaves on Monday for Rodono Island to examine an iron cropping.

City of Puebla Sails.

The City of Puebla sailed for the South this morning with the following cabin passengers from this port: B. Anger, F. Williams, Jas. Mundie and wife, Mrs. M. A. Thompson, Herrin Landman, B. J. Emanuels, Mrs. M. Waring and child, Mrs. Renwick, Mrs. Drake, Miss Drake, Miss Finlayson, Mrs. W. F. Burton, Jas. S. Hill and wife, and Miss E. Braford. The Puebla took 85 tons of Chinese freight from here.

Hospital Directors Meet.

The directors of Jubilee hospital met last evening at the office of Yates, Jay and Russell, Joshua Davies presiding, and directors Chudley, Hayward, Flummerfelt, Worlock, Wilson, Brown, Baker and Braverman were in attendance. A letter from Dr. Richardson in regard to the drainage of water from near the entrance to the hospital was referred to the committee for the month. Accounts to the extent of $1753.58 were passed, some routine business was disposed of and the meeting adjourned.

Entertained Its Friends.

Colfax Lodge No. 1, Daughters of Rebekah, entertained its friends in Odd Fellows' Hall last evening. Mrs. Geo. Clyde, N. G., presided and announced the following programme: Song, the Nicholles Family; instrumental duet, Misses Davey; song, Mr. Mitchell; reading, Mr. McMillan; song, Mr. Hood; recitation, Mr. I. E. Philo; song, "The Skipper," Mr. Brownlie; selection, Mr. I. E. Philo; song, Mr. Thomas. Dancing followed, the Odd Fellows' orchestra furnishing the music. At midnight supper was served.

Mission of Charity.

An accredited messenger from the Jewish congregation of the ancient city of Hebron, Palestine, and perhaps the oldest existing city in the world, is now in this city soliciting from the charitably disposed of his co-religionists some aid for the erection of an hospital. The Hebrews of Algeria have furnished the means for the purchase of a site. Hebron contains some 3000 Jews, a large proportion of whom are destitute, there being no accommodation for the sick except through the medium at present adopted. All subscriptions will be forwarded direct to the resident Rabbi of Hebron, through the officers of the Congregation Emanu-El, of this city.

Invitations Accepted.

Numerous applications for tickets for the Board of Trade banquet are being received, not only from members of the board, but from the citizens generally, and the prospects are that there will be a very large attendance. Among the prominent gentlemen who have accepted invitations are the following: Ex-Attorney-General Metcalf, of Washington, president of the Seattle Chamber of Commerce; the president of the Commercial Club, Tacoma; U. S. Consul Myers, Capt. Hughes-Hallett, R.N., Lt.-Col. Holmes, D.A.G., Sir M. B. Begbie, C.J., Mayor Curtis, of Westminster, Mayor Cope, of Vancouver, and Mr. T. J. Trapp, president Westminster Board of Trade.

Where the Smallpox Came From.

The young boy, Philip Feyer, that died in the pest house on Wednesday, was the eldest of the family, and a brother of the infant that died on the train last Friday morning. The parents are sorely bereaved, and the mother is ill as a result of the anxiety and sufferings since arriving in the country. There are two other children, a girl and a boy, and the family are still isolated from friends. It has been ascertained from Mr. and Mrs. Feyer that the disease was contracted in Europe. The family is from Perkfeldt, southern Russia, and in reaching the seaport to take steamer for Canada they travelled by railway through Germany. Southeast of Berlin a patient boarded the train, and was placed in the compartment occupied by the Feyer family, and was with them for some distance, being en route to a hospital in the German capital. The supposition is that the man was suffering from smallpox, and that the germ of the disease was then communicated to the children.—Winnipeg Tribune.

GRIP AND PASSWORD.

Doings Among the Secret Societies During the Week.

ODDFELLOWS WILL ATTEND CHURCH

The Foresters Preparing For a Grand Demonstration to Be Held at New Westminster During the Summer—Meetings During the Past Week.

I.O.O.F.

Victoria Lodge, No. 1, met as usual on Monday evening, when one member was given the third degree. An official visit was paid by Dominion Lodge, No. 4, and a very pleasant evening was spent. Several members rendered songs and the editor of the "Kicker" favored the lodge with a very interesting reading.

Canton Victoria, No. 1, P.M., met last Saturday evening, when one member was given the P.M. degree, after which the following officers were elected: M. G. Blanchard, captain; A. G. Day, lieutenant; A. Henderson, ensign; J. A. Grant, clerk; past captain W. E. Holmes, accountant. The canton will parade in full dress next Friday evening for inspection.

The members of all the lodges will attend the Calvary Baptist church tomorrow afternoon, when Rev. J. E. Coombes will preach a special sermon.

Y.M.I

Seghers Council, No. 85, Y.M.I., held their regular monthly meeting last Monday evening. Seven applications for active membership were read, and one candidate initiated. M. Dowdall was unanimously elected marshall. Mr. J. B. Munhy, of Gross Council, and P. Kelly, of Willamette Council, Portland, Oregon, were present, and addressed the meeting.

K. OF P.

At last Tuesday's convention of Sunset No. 10, the rank of page was conferred.

Next Tuesday the rank of esquire will be conferred, and the committee appointed to arrange in connection with Far West No. 1, a reception to be given in the Pythian Castle, will meet at 7:30 the same evening.

Far West Lodge, No. 1, conferred the rank of Knight on five candidates at last night's meeting.

The local lodges will hold a reception in their new hall on or about the 15th of May.

Captain O'Brien, of Victoria Division, No. 2, Uniform Rank, tendered his resignation at the last regular meeting.

J. C. Byrne was elected trustee of Far West Lodge in place of J. M. Hughes, resigned.

Master of Exchequer George E. Moss is on the sick list of Far West Lodge.

Grand Chancellor J. M. Hughes will leave for Kootenay on Tuesday and will organize lodges in Nelson and Kaslo.

A. O. F.

At next Thursday evening's meeting 24 candidates will be initiated.

Court Vancouver held a very pleasant social at Philharmonic Hall on Thursday evening.

The library in Foresters' Hall is being improved. A large number of new books are to be added and the reading room made more comfortable.

The courts of New Westminster have asked the Victoria courts to co-operate in a grand demonstration to be held during the summer. The invitation will probably be accepted.

A. F. & A. M.

Victoria-Columbia will meet next Thursday evening.

The regular meeting of Royal Arch Chapter will be held on Tuesday evening.

SONS OF ENGLAND.

The Sons of England will attend service at the Cathedral on May 28th, at 3 o'clock.

COMPANIONS OF THE FOREST.

An application has been received from Vancouver by the supreme secretary asking him to establish a circle in that city.

A. O. U. W.

Two new lodges are shortly to be instituted in the Okanagan district, one at Enderley and one at Armstrong.

Members of all lodges have been invited to attend the meeting of Victoria lodge on May 10th. At that meeting a past grand master's jewel will be presented to P. G. M. Leiser. The jewel is being manufactured by Messrs. Challoner & Mitchell.

At the last meeting of Victoria lodge one new member was initiated and eight applications were considered.

C. O. O. F., U. M.

Pride of the West lodge held their regular meeting on Thursday evening last, N. G. Bro. A. Kay in the chair. After routine business had been disposed of an election for auditor was held, vice A. Carter resigned, and Bro. W. H. Smith was elected to fill the position for the rest of the term. A committee was appointed to co-operate with other city lodges to fix a date for the annual church parade. It was decided to pay Loyal Fernwood lodge a fraternal visit on Friday night next, the 5th of May. Members of this lodge are to meet in the ante-room of Fernwood lodge in full regalia at 8 p. m. sharp. A letter was received from James Ramsay, D. D. G. M. of British Columbia at Vancouver, stating that he would not visit this city, as expected, to hold a purple degree meeting, but has authorized W. G. Fullerton, P. N. G. of Fernwood lodge to confer that degree upon all members who are entitled thereto.

OFF FOR ALASKA.

Departure of the Canadian Contingent of the Boundary Commissioners

The Alaska boundary survey party left Victoria this morning at half-past 10 on their way to the far north. The departure of the steamer Quadra was witnessed by hundreds of interested spectators, and there were many handshakings and wishes for bon voyage on the customs house dock before the good ship got under way. The Quadra proceeds at once to Departure Bay to coal, and while at Nanaimo Prof. Ogilvie will join the ship. The officers of H. M. S. Garnet bade farewell to Commissioner King this morning, and wished the members of the party a very pleasant and successful trip.

Mr. J. A. Blake, late of the Northwest mounted police, acts as first steward of the party while on board, afterwards going inland with the headquarters staff. Mr. Blake has a competent corps of eight cooks under his command, and these cooks will go with the different parties.

Plenty of live stock, fat beeves and sheep, accompany the expedition, and have been carefully provided for on board the Quadra. The carpenters have been busy on the vessel right along, and seventeen of them have been steadily employed. The ship is stocked in abundance with everything in the way of provisions, delicacies of the season, etc, and the members of the expedition will fare as sumptuously as if dwelling in a first-class hotel. All the boats, canoes, implements and instruments necessary for the prosecution of the survey, when stowed aboard the Quadra, made, with the provisions, cattle and other necessaries, a very fair cargo. In the outfit is a steam launch to be used by the surveyors in their labors, and for making landings more expeditiously than by the ordinary ship's boats.

The surveyors were high in their praise of Capt. Walbran for the manner in which he carried out the orders of the Dominion government and looked after the comfort of his passengers in every particular, and the greatest credit is due him for his forethought and kindness.

The survey party is a fine-looking body of men, and the several members look in every way fit to undergo the hardships that will undoubtedly fall to their share in the pathless wilderness of northern British Columbia and southern Alaska. There were hundreds of applications made here for positions on the staff, from theodolite artists down to cook's mate and dish washers. All these had, of course, to be refused, as the ranks were complete long before Victoria was reached, most of the men having been engaged in the east. The majority of the party are Englishmen, and all have had experience in the work to which they will turn their attention for the rest of the summer. The voyage north will occupy 29 days; that is, from Victoria to the farthest point north. The various parties will be landed at the designated places and proceed inland to their duties. A glance at the map will partly reveal the magnitude of the work to be done by the party. They expect to have plenty to talk about when they return to Victoria next autumn.

Big Sale.

Capt. Clarke will offer for sale next week the goods saved from the steamer Michigan. Look out for advertisement on Monday.

New Arrivals.

Another shipment of Armour's star hams, bacon and boneless ham in 14 days from Chicago for Erskine, Wall and Company.

Marked Down to Half Cost

Ladies summer jackets, at Russell and McDonald's.

Spencer's Arcade.

JUST RECEIVED TO-DAY
A SPECIAL PURCHASE OF

FANCY SILKS

Printed Surah Silks, 24 inches wide. Suitable for Blouses, Etc.

1000 yards, all at 65 cents per yard.

SEE WINDOW

D. SPENCER, Government St.

Two Things We Can Do.

GOOD CLOTHING

Where our customers know just what they want, we have no trouble in suiting them from our well assorted stock of Clothing.

Where our customers are not sure of what they want, and not posted in buying, if they leave the selection to us we give satisfaction every time.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

GILMORE & McCANDLESS,
35 and 37 Johnson Street.

PURE FERTILIZER.

To Farmers, Gardeners and the Public:

THE B. C. ENTERPRISE MANUFACTURING Co.

Are prepared to fill orders in any quantity for **Pure Bone Fertilizer**, either **Crushed, Coarse, Ground, Meal or Flour.** Would also call attention to the fact that they have prepared a special **Lawn Fertilizer.** Ask your grocer for it. Sold in 2½, 5 and 10lb. packages.

For large quantities special prices. Apply

COR. BROAD & PANDORA STS. WORKS: CAREY ROAD.

ap15-d&w

Tan Shoes

ALL SIZES STYLES AND PRICES AT

A. B. Erskine's

CORNER GOVERNMENT AND JOHNSON STS.

S. A. STODDART,

The New Watchmaker and Jeweller,
68½ Yates Street.

Cleans Watches thoroughly for 75c.
New Main Springs, 75c.
Balance and Pallet Staffs, $1 25.
And guarantees all work for 12 months. Practicle experience of over 25 years. mar1

New England Hotel

RESTAURANT, BAKERY AND OYSTER SALOON,
116 and 118 Government Street.

Now Open Day and Night.

AT THE OLD STAND.

THREE DINING ROOMS FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN

The Finest in the City. Meals at all hours. Telephone Call 161.

YOUNG BROS.

NEW GOODS

FOR Spring AND Summer
JUST RECEIVED.

A. GREGG & SON,
Tailors, 62 Yates St.
mar2-1m

THE BRITISH COLUMBIA

Derby Sweepstakes

To be decided by the result of the ENGLISH DERBY, run at Epsom, May 31st, 1893. (241 Horses Entered).

$20,000,

Divided as follows:
First Horse.....$10,000.00
Second Horse.....3,000.00
Third Horse.....2,000.00
$2,500 among Starters and $2,500 among Non-Starters.
10 per cent. deducted from all prizes.

Tickets entitling the subscribers to one chance in the Sweepstakes, price $2.00, can be obtained at all leading hotels and saloons, or directly from W. R. Jackson, Box 372 Delmonico Hotel, Victoria, B. C., or W. G. Stevens, Box 283, Pioneer Bodega, Victoria, B.C.

The Drawing will take place at the Delmonico Hotel, Victoria, B.C., on 29th May, 1893.

The most reliable manner of forwarding subscriptions to the Sweepstakes is by Postal Order.

Copies of the drawing will be sent to all local Agents, and a full list of the numbers drawn will be published in the principal papers of Canada and the United States of May 30th, 1893.

GUARANTEED TO FILL. ap20-1m

THE JAPANESE BAZAAR.

Matting, Rugs, Blinds, Cotton Crepe for Drapes

Few Tree Paeonies, Cheap Flower Pots, all sizes and kinds.

T. S. FUTCHER,
Importer and Retailer.
41 FORT ST., VICTORIA, B. C.

CHEAP TEETH.

For sixty days my improved Artificial Teeth for nearly one half the usual price. Dentistry in all its branches and latest method, at the New York Dental Parlor, 73½ Government street. fe24-tf

Use German Magic Pile Cure.

THE BROOKLYN TABERNACLE

Dr. Talmage Celebrates His Twenty-Fourth Anniversary There.

HE FEELS LIKE SHOUTING HALLELUJAH

The Talent of the World Centres at Brooklyn and From Thence the Gospel is Spread Abroad.

BROOKLYN, April 23.—Rev. Dr. Talmage to-day preached his twenty-fourth anniversary sermon. Subject, "A Brooklyn Pastorate." The occasion was an unusually interesting one, and the great audience was visibly impressed during the services. Over the pulpit in flowers were the figures "1869" and "1893." The text was Revelation iv. 4, "And round about the throne were four and twenty seats, and upon the seats I saw four and twenty elders."

This text I choose chiefly for the numerals it mentions—namely, four and twenty. That was the number of elders seated around the throne of God. But that is the number of years seated around my Brooklyn ministry, and every pulpit is a throne of blessing or blasting, a throne of good or evil. And to-day, in this my twenty-fourth anniversary sermon, 24 years come and sit around me, and they speak out in a reminiscence of gladness and tears. Twenty-four years ago I arrived in this city to shepherd such a flock as might come, and that day I carried in on my arms the infant son who in two weeks from to-day I will help ordain to the gospel ministry, hoping that he will be preaching long after my poor work is done.

We have received into our membership over 5,000 souls, but they, I think, are only a small portion of the multitudes who, coming from all parts of the earth, have in our house of God been blest and saved. Although we have as a church raised $1,100,000 for religious purposes, yet we are in the strange position of not knowing whether in two or three months we shall have any church at all, and with audiences of 6,000 or 7,000 people crowded into this room and the adjoining rooms we are confronted with the question whether I shall go on with my work here or go to some other field. What an awful necessity that we should have been obliged to build three immense churches, two of them destroyed by fire!

A misapprehension is abroad that the financial exigency of this church is past. Through journalistic and personal friends a breathing spell has been afforded us, but before us yet are financial obligations which must promptly be met, or speedily this house of God will go into worldly uses and become a theater or a concert hall. The $12,000 raised cannot cancel a floating debt of $140,000. Through the kindness of those to whom we are indebted $60,000 would set us forever free. I am glad to say that the case is not hopeless. We are daily in receipt of touching evidences of practical sympathy from all classes of the community and from all sections of the country, and it was but yesterday that by my own hand I sent, for contributions gratefully received, nearly 50 acknowledgments east, west, north and south.

Our trust is in the Lord, who divided the Red sea and made the mountains skip like lambs." With this paragraph I dismissed the financial subject and return to the spiritual. This morning the greatness of God's kindness obliterates everything, and if I wanted to build a groan I do not know in what forest I would hew the timber, or from what quarry I would dig the foundation stone, or who would construct for me an organ with a tremolo for the only stop, and so this morning I occupy my time in building one great, massive, high, deep, broad, heaven piercing hallelujah. In the review of the last 24 years I think it may be useful to consider some of the characteristics of a Brooklyn pastorate.

In the first place, I remark that a Brooklyn pastorate is always a difficult pastorate. No city under the sun has a grander array of pulpit talent than Brooklyn. The Methodists, the Baptists, the Congregationalists, the Episcopalians, all the denominations send their brightest lights here. He who stands in any pulpit in Brooklyn preaching may know that he stands within 15 minutes' walk of sermons which a Saurin, and a Bourdaloue, and a John M. Mason, and a George Whitefield would not be ashamed of. No city under the sun where a poor sermon is such a drug on the market.

For 40 years Brooklyn has been surcharged with homiletics, an electricity of eloquence that struck every time it flashed from the old pulpits which quaked with the power of a Bethune, and a Cox, and a Spencer, and a Spear, and a Vinton, and a Farley, and a Beecher, not mentioning the names of the magnificent men now manning the Brooklyn pulpits. So during all the time there has been something to appeal to every man's taste and to gratify every man's preference.

Now, let me say to all ministers of the gospel who are ambitious for a Brooklyn pulpit that it is always a difficult pastorate. If a man shall come and stand before any audience in almost any church in Brooklyn, he will find before him men who have heard the mightiest themes discussed in the mightiest way. You will have before you, if you fail in an argument, 50 logicians in a fidget. If you make a slip in the use of a commercial figure of speech, there will be 500 merchants who will notice it. If you throw out an anchor or furl a sail in the wrong way, there will be ship captains right off who will wonder if you are as ignorant of theology as you are of navigation! So it will be a place of hard study. If you are going to maintain yourself, you will find a Brooklyn pastorate a difficult pastorate.

I remark still further, a Brooklyn pastorate is always a conspicuous pastorate. The printing press of the country has no greater force than that on the seacoast. Every pulpit word, good or bad, wise or ignorant, kind or mean, is watched. The reportorial corps of these cities is an organized army. Many of them have collegiate education and large culture, and they are able to weigh oration or address or sermon. If you say a silly thing, you will never hear the end of it, and if you say a wise thing it will go into perpetual multiplication. There is no need of decrying that fact. Men whose influence has been built by the printing press spend the rest of their lives in denouncing newspapers. The newspaper is the pulpit on the wing. More preaching done on Monday than on Sunday. The omnivorous, all eyed printing press is ever vigilant.

Besides that a Brooklyn pastorate is always conspicuous in the fact that everybody comes here. Brooklyn is New York in its better mood! Strangers have not seen New York until they have seen Brooklyn. The East river is the chasm in which our merchants drop their cares and their anxieties and their business troubles, and by the time they have greeted their families in the home circle they have forgotten all about Wall street and Broadway and the shambles. If they commit business sins in New York during the day, they come over to Brooklyn to repent of them!

Everybody comes here. Stand at the bridge entrance or at the ferry gates on Sabbath morning at 10 o'clock, or Sabbath evening at 7 o'clock, and you see north, south, east, west—Europe, Asia, Africa New Zealand, Australia—coming to Brooklyn to spend the Sabbath, or part of it, in the persons of their representatives. Some of them fresh from the sea. They have just landed, and they want to seek the house of God publicly to thank the Lord for their deliverance from cyclone and fog banks off Newfoundland. Every song sung, every prayer offered, every sermon preached in New York and Brooklyn, and all along this sea coast, in some shape goes all round the world. A Brooklyn pastorate is at the greatest altitude of conspicuity.

Again I remark that a Brooklyn pastorate is characterized by brevity. I bethink myself of but three ministers of the gospel now preaching here who were preaching when I came to Brooklyn. Most of the pulpits around me have changed seven or eight times since my arrival.

I remark again, a Brooklyn pastorate is characterized by its happiness.

No city under the sun where people take such good care of their ministers. In proportion as the world outside may curse, a congregation stands close up by a man whom they believe in. Brooklyn society has for its foundation two elements—the Puritanic, which always means a quiet Sabbath, and the Hollandish, which means a worshipful people. On the top of this an admixture of all nationalities—the brawny Scot, the solid English, the vivacious Irish, the polite French, the philosophic German, and in all this intermingling of population the universal dominant theory that a man can do as he pleases, provided he doesn't disturb anybody else.

A delightful climate. While it is hard on weak throats, for the most of us it is bracing. Not an atmosphere made up of the discharged gases of chemical factories or the miasms of swamps, but coming panting right off 3,000 miles of Atlantic ocean before anybody else has had a chance to breathe it! All through the city a society of kind, genial, generous, sympathetic people. How they fly to you when you are in trouble! How they watch over you when you are sick! How tender they are with you when you have buried your dead! Brooklyn is a good place to live in, a good place to die in, a good place to be buried in, a good place from which to rise in a beautiful resurrection.

In such a city I have been permitted to have 24 years of pastorate. During these years how many heartbreaks, how many losses, how many bereavements! Hardly a family of the church that has not been struck with sorrow, but God has sustained you in the past, and he will sustain you in the future. I exhort you to be of good cheer, O thou of the broken heart. "Weeping may endure for a night, but joy cometh in the morning." I wish over every door of this church we might have written the word "Sympathy"—sympathy for all the young.

We must crowd them in here by thousands and propose a radiant gospel that they will take on the spot. We must make this place so attractive for the young that a young man will come here on Sabbath morning, put down his hat, brush his hair back from his forehead, unbutton his overcoat and look around wondering if he has not by mistake got into heaven He will see in the faces of the old people not the gloom which some people take for religion, but the sunshine of celestial peace, and he will say, "Why, I wonder if that isn't the same peace that shone out on the face of my father and mother when they lay dying?"

And then there will come a dampness in his eyes through which he can hardly see, and he will close his eyes to imprison the emotion, but the hot tear will break through the fringes of eyelashes and drop upon the coat sleeve. He will put his head on the back of the pew in front and sob, "Lord God of the old people, help me!" We ought to lay a plot here for the religious capture of all the young people in Brooklyn.

Yes, sympathy for the old. They have their aches and pains and distresses. They cannot hear or walk or see as well as they used to. We must be reverential in their presence. On dark days we must help them through the aisle and help them find the place in the hymnbook. Some Sabbath morning we shall miss them from their place, and we shall say, "Where is Father So-and-so to day?" and the answer will be: "What, haven't you heard? The King's wagons have taken Jacob up to the palace where his Joseph is yet alive."

Sympathy for business men. Twenty-four years of commercial life in New York and Brooklyn are enough to tear one's nerves to pieces. We want to make our Sabbath service here a rescue for all these martyrs of traffic, a foretaste of that land where they have no rents to pay, and there are no business rivalries, and where riches, instead of taking wings to fly away, brood over other riches.

Sympathy for the fallen, remembering that they ought to be pitied as much as a man run over with a rail train. The fact is that in the temptations and misfortunes of life they get run over. You and I in the same circumstances would have done as badly; we should have done worse perhaps. If you and I had the same evil surroundings and the same evil parentage that they had and the same native born proclivities to evil that they had, you and I should have been in the penitentiary or outcasts of society. "No," says some self-righteous man, "I couldn't have been overthrown in that way." You old hypocrite, you would have been the first to fall!

We want in this church to have sympathy for the worst man, remembering he is a brother; sympathy for the worst woman, remembering she is a sister. If that is not the gospel, I do not know what the gospel is. Ah, yes! sympathy for all the troubled; for the orphans in their exposure; for widowhood with its weak arm fighting for bread; for the household which erst resounded with merry voices and pattering feet, now awfully still—broad winged sympathy, like the feathers of the Almighty—warm blooded sympathy, everlasting sympathy—sympathy which shows itself in the grasp of the hand, in the glittering tear of the eye, in the consoling word of the mouth—sympathy of blankets for the cold, of bread for the hungry, of medicine for the sick, of rescue for the lost. Sympathy!

Let it thrill in every sermon. Let it tremble in every song. Let it gleam in every tear and in every light. Sympathy! Men and women are sighing for sympathy, groaning for sympathy, dying for sympathy, tumbling off into uncleanliness and crime and perdition for lack of sympathy. May God give it to us! Fill all this pulpit with it from step to step. Let the sweep of these galleries suggest its encircling arms. Fill all the house from door to door and from floor to ceiling, until there is no more room for it, and it shall overflow into the street, and passersby on foot and in carriage shall feel the throb of its magnificent benediction.

Let that be a new departure as a church. Let that be a new departure as a pastor. Sympathy! Gratitude to God demands that this morning I mention the fact that during all these 24 years I have missed but one service through sickness. When I entered the ministry, I was so delicate I did not think I would preach three months, but preaching has agreed with me, and I think the healthiest thing in all the earth is the religion of Jesus Christ. Bless the Lord, O my soul! What ingrates we are in regard to our health!

I must, in gratitude to God, also mention the multitudes to whom I have been permitted to preach. It is simply miraculous, the attendance morning by morning, night by night and year by year and long after it has got to be an old story. I know some people are dainty and exclusive in their tastes. As for myself, I like a big crowd. I would like to see an audience large enough to scare me. If this gospel is good, the more that get it the better.

Many have received the gospel here, but others have rejected it. Now, I tell you what I am going to do with some of my dearest friends who have hitherto rejected the gospel. You are not afraid of me, and I am not afraid of you, and some day, O brother, I will clasp your hands together, and I will turn your face the other way, and I will take hold of your shoulders, and while you are helpless in my grasp I will give you one headlong push into the kingdom of God. Christ says we must compel you to come in. I will compel you to come in. Can I consent to anything else with these men, who are as dear to me as my own soul? I will compel you to come in.

Profiting by the mistakes of the past, I must do better work for you and better work for God. Lest I might through some sudden illness or casualty be snatched away before I have the opportunity of doing so, I take this occasion to declare my love for you as a people. It is different work if a pastor is placed in a church already built up, and he is surrounded by established circumstances. There are not 10 people in this church that have not been brought into the church through my ministry. You are my family. I feel as much at home here as I do in my residence on Oxford street. You are my family—my father, my mother, my sister, my son, my daughter. You are my joy and crown, the subject of my prayers.

Your present and everlasting welfare is the object of my ambition. I have no wordly ambition. I had once. I have not now. I know the world about as well as any one knows it. I have heard the hand-clapping of its applause, and I have heard the hiss of its opposition, and I declare to you that the former is not especially to be sought for, nor is the latter to be feared. The world has given me about all the comfort and prosperity it can give a man, and I have no worldly ambition. I have an all consuming ambition to make full proof of my ministry, to get to heaven myself and to take a great crowd with me. Upon your table and cradle and armchair and pillow and lounge and nursery and drawing room and kitchen may the blessing of the Almighty God come down!

During these 24 years there is hardly a family that has not been invaded by sorrow or death. Where are those grand old men, those glorious Christian women, who used to worship with us? Why, they went away into the next world so gradually that they had concluded the second stanza or the third stanza in heaven before you knew they were gone.

And then the dear children! Oh, how many have gone out of the church! You could not keep them. You folded them in your arms and said: "O God, I cannot give them up. Take all else—take my property, take my reputation—but let me keep this treasure. Lord, I cannot bear this."

Oh, if we could all die together, if we could keep all the sheep and the lambs of the family fold together until some bright spring day, the birds a-chant and the waters a-glitter, and then we could altogether hear the voice of the good Shepherd and hand in hand pass through the flood. No, no, no, no!

No, no! It is one by one. It may be in the midnight. It may be in the winter, and in the snow coming down 20 inches deep over our grave. It may be in the strange hotel and our arm too weak to pull the bell for help. It may be so suddenly we have no time even to say goodby. Death is a bitter, crushing, tremendous curse.

I play you three tunes on the gospel harp of comfort, "Weeping may endure for a night, but joy cometh in the morning." That is one. "All things work together for good to those who love God." That is the second. "And the Lamb which is in the midst of the throne shall lead them to living fountains of water, and God shall wipe all tears from their eyes." That is the third. During these 24 years I have tried as hard as I could, by argument, by illustration and by caricature to fill you with disgust with much of this modern religion which people are trying now to substitute for the religion of Jesus Christ and the religion of the apostles.

I have tried to persuade you that the worst of all cant is the cant of skepticism, and instead of your apologizing for Christianity it was high time that those who do not believe in Christianity should apologize to you, and I have tried to show that the biggest villains in the universe are those who would try to rob us of our Bible, and that the grandest mission of the church of Jesus Christ is that of bringing souls to the Lord—a soul saving church.

But now those years are gone. If you have neglected your duty, if I have neglected my duty, it is neglected forever. Each year has its work. If the work is performed within the 12 months, it is done forever. If neglected, it is neglected forever.

When a woman was dying, she said, "Call them back." They did not know what she meant. She had been a disciple of the world. She said "Oh, call them back!" They said, "Who do you want us to call back?" "Oh," she said, "call them back, the days, the months, the years, I have wasted. Call them back!" But you cannot call them back. You cannot call a year back, or a month back, or a week back, or an hour back, or a second back. Gone once, it is gone forever.

When a great battle was raging, a messenger came up and said to the general, who was talking with an officer, "General, we have taken a standard from the enemy." The general kept right on conversing with his fellow officer, and the messenger said again, "General, we have taken a standard from the enemy." Still the general kept right on, and the messenger lost his patience, not having his message seemingly appreciated, and said again, "General, we have taken a standard from the enemy." The general then looked at him and said, "Take another." Ah, forgetting the things that are behind, let us look to those that are before. Win another castle; take another standard; gain another victory.

Roll on, sweet day, of the world's emancipation, when "the mountains and the hills shall break forth into singing, and all the trees of the wood shall clap their hands, and instead of the thorn shall come up the fir tree, and instead of the brier will come up the myrtle tree, and it shall be unto the Lord for a name, for an everlasting sign that cannot be cut off."

NEW YORK STATE MIRACLE

A Young Lady's Grateful Anknowledgement of a Timely Rescue.

Miss Lillian Sparks Restored to Health and Strength After Medical Aid Had Failed—Her Condition That of Thousands of Other Ladies Who May Take Hope From Her Story.

(From the Hornellsville, N.Y., Times.)

Painted Post is the name of a pretty little village of one thousand inhabitants, situated on the line of the Erie Railroad, in Steuben county, two miles from Corning, N.Y. The name seems an odd one until one learns the circumstances from which it was derived. When the first settlers came here from Pennsylvania, all this beautiful valley was heavily wooded, and abounded in many kinds of game, and was a favorite hunting ground for the Indians, who then claimed exclusive right to the territory. An object which attracted the attention of the first settlers and excited their curiosity, was a painted post which stood prominently in a small clearing skirted by great spreading trees. It was stained red, as some supposed with blood, and evidently commemorated some notable event in Indian life. And so from this incident the place naturally took its name. The city of Baton Rouge (which means "painted post.") La., also took its name from a similar circumstance.

But the main purpose for which your correspondent came here was to learn the particulars of a notable, indeed miraculous, cure of a young lady and her rescue from death by the efficacious use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. Your correspondent only knew that the name of the young lady was Lillian Sparks, daughter of Mr. James W. Sparks. On inquiring at the postoffice for her father's residence we learned that he lived on the road to Hornby, five miles from Painted Post village. "And," said a young man who overheard the conversation with the postmaster, "it is his daughter who was so sick that the doctors gave her up and she was cured by Pink Pills." And the young man volunteered to guide me to Mr. Sparks' home. The courteous young man was Mr. Willie Covert, a resident of the place, organist in the Methodist church, and formerly organist for the Young Men's Christian Association of Rochester. So getting a horse we started in the storm, with the mercury ranging at zero, for a five-mile drive over the snow-drifted roads of Hornby Hills. When we reached our destination we found a very comfortably housed family, consisting of Mr. and Mrs. Sparks, one son and five daughters. Miss Lillian, 22 years old, is the one whose reported wonderful cure by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, your correspondent had gone out there expressly to verify by actual knowledge. This is the story told by Miss Sparks to your correspondent in presence of her grateful and approving father and mother, and is given in her own language:

"Yes, sir, it is with pleasure that I give my testimony to the great value of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I was ill for four years, doctoring nearly all the time without any benefit. I had six different doctors: Dr. Heddon, Dr. Purdy and Dr. Hoar of Corning, Dr. Butler of Hornby, Dr. Remmington of Painted Post, and Dr. Bell of Monterey. They said my blood had all turned to water.

I was as pale as a corpse, weak and short of breath. I could hardly walk, I was so dizzy, and there was a ringing noise in my head. My hands and feet were cold all the time. My limbs were swollen, my feet so much so that I could not wear my shoes. My appetite was very poor. I had lost all hope of ever getting well, but still I kept doctoring or taking patent medicines, but grew worse all the time. Last September I read in the Elmira Gazette of a wonderful cure through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and I thought I would try them. I did so, giving up all other medicines and following the directions closely. By the time I had taken the first box I was feeling better than I had been for a long time, and I continued their use until now as you can see, and as my father and mother know, and as I know, I am perfectly well. I don't look the same person, and I can now enjoy myself with other young people. Indeed I can't say too much for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, for I am sure they saved my life. I have recommended them to others who are using them with much benefit, and I earnestly recommend them to any who may be sick, for I am sure there is no medicine like them. I am entirely willing that you should make any proper use of this statement of my sickness and cure by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills." In further conversation Miss Sparks said she fell away during her sickness so much that she only weighed 80 pounds, while now she weighs 107.

"I suppose," said her father, "that it was overwork that made her sick. You see we have 400 acres of land, keep 35 cows, and there is a great deal to be done, and Lilian was always a great worker and very ambitious until she overdid it and was taken down."

The facts narrated in the above statement were corroborated by a number of neighbors, who all express their astonishment at the great improvement Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have worked in Miss Sparks.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are a perfect blood builder and nerve restorer, curing such diseases as rheumatism, neuralgia, partial paralysis, locomotor ataxia, St. Vitus' dance, nervous prostration and the tired feeling resulting therefrom, the after effects of la grippe, diseases depending on humors in the blood, such as scrofula, chronic erysipelas, etc. Pink Pills give a healthy glow to pale, sallow complexions and are a specific for the troubles peculiar to the female system, and in the case of men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork or excesses of any nature.

These pills are manufactured by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, of Brockville, Ont., and Schenectady, N.Y., and are sold only in boxes bearing the firm's trade mark (printed in red ink) and wrapper, at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for $2.50. Bear in mind that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are never sold in bulk, or by the dozen or hundred, and any dealer who offers substitutes in this form is trying to defraud you and and should be avoided. The public are also cautioned against all other so-called blood builders and nerve tonics, no matter what name may be given them. They are all imitations whose makers hope to reap a pecuniary advantage from the wonderful reputation achieved by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Ask your dealer for Dr. Williams' Pink Pales for Pale People and refuse all imitations and substitutes.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills may be had of all druggists or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company from either address. The price at which these pills are sold make a course of treatment comparatively inexpensive as compared with other remedies or medical treatment.

When you speak or even think of spring medicine, how quickly Hood's Sarsaparilla comes into your mind. Take it now.

WONDER IN WELLAND!

A Representative Farmer Speaks.

MR. C. C. HAUN.

The following remarkable facts are fully certified to as being undeniably correct in every particular. Mr. Haun is well known in the vicinity, having resided here over fifty years, and is highly respected as a man of the strictest honor, whose word is as good as his bond.

As will be seen from his letter, four physicians had attended him, and it was only after he had given up hope of cure that he decided to try Burdock Blood Bitters on the recommendation of a neighbor who had been cured of a similar disease by its use. Mr. Haun writes as follows:

DEAR SIRS,—I think I have been one of the worst sufferers you have yet heard of, having been six years in the hands of four of our best doctors without obtaining permanent relief, but continually growing worse, until almost beyond hope of recovery, I tried your Bitters and got relief in a few days. Every organ of my body was deranged, the liver enlarged, hardened and torpid, the heart and digestive organs seriously deranged, a large abscess in my back, followed by paralysis of the right leg, in fact the lower half of my body was entirely useless. After using Burdock Blood Bitters for a few days the abscess burst, discharging fully five quarts of pus in two hours. I felt as if I had received a shock from a powerful battery. My recovery after this was steady and the cure permanent, seeing that for the four years since I have had as good health as ever I had. I still take an occasional bottle, not that I need it but because I wish to keep my system in perfect working order. I can think of no more remarkable case than what I have myself passed through, and no words can express my thankfulness for such perfect recovery.

C. C. HAUN,
Welland P.O.

In this connection the following letter from T. Cummes, Esq., a leading druggist of Welland, Ont., speaks for itself:

Messrs. T. Milburn & Co., Toronto.

GENTLEMEN,—I have been personally acquainted with Mr. C. C. Haun for the last 20 years, and have always found him a very reliable man. You may place the utmost confidence in anything he says with regard to your medicine. He has on many occasions within the last four years told me that it was marvellous the way the Burdock Blood Bitters had cured him, and that he now felt as able to do a day's work as he ever felt in his life. Although quite well he still takes some B. B. B. occasionally, as he says, to keep him in perfect health.

Yours truly,
THOMAS CUMMES,
Welland, Ont.

The steadily increasing sale of B. B. B., the length of time it has been before the people, and the fact that it cures to stay cured, attest the sterling merit of this monarch of medicines, the people's favorite blood purifier, tonic and regulator.

Notice to Contractors.

Tenders will be received on or before 12 o'clock Wednesday, May 3rd, for the erection and completion of certain additions to and alteration on the Ward School at Spring Ridge.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the undersigned.

Lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

THOMAS HOOPER, Architect,
ap28-3t Over Spencer's Arcade.

AUCTION SALE

I am instructed by the mortgagees to offer the undermentioned

Valuable Property

For sale by Public Auction at DUNCAN'S STATION, Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway, at the hour of three o clock p.m., on

SATURDAY, the 6th day of May, 1893

1st—Quamichan District.

The whole or part of Sections 15 and 16, Range VIII, formerly owned by Col. Matthews, and now in the occupation of Dr. A. M. Watson. This property is beautifully situated on the Cowichan River, within half a mile of Duncan's Station, and will be offered for sale in lots to suit purchasers, as per map, to be procured at time of sale. Beautiful residential property. Soil rich black loam, very suitable for gardening and fruit raising.

2nd-Shawnigan District.

Sections 2, Ranges 8 and 9, containing together 160 acres, more or less. This property is partly improved, and fronts on Mill Creek Bay, Saanich Inlet.

3rd—Nanoose District.

Lot 18, containing 160 acres; two acres fenced, cultivated and free from stumps; good supply of water; log house 22x20 feet, barn 12x12, pig pen 10x8.

For further particulars apply to
DRAKE, JACKSON & HELMCKEN,
Solicitors for the Mortgagees,
Bastion Street, Victoria,
or to
W. R. CLARKE,
Auctioneer. ap17-d&w

ATTEND THE

NATIONAL Business College

47 GOVERNMENT STREET
OPS. BANK OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

For a thorough course in Book-keeping, Penmanship, Arithmetic, Shorthand, Typewriting, Correspondence, etc. Circulars free.

DAY and NIGHT SCHOOLS.

Drink Tamilkande Tea.

STEAMBOATS.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY

THE FAST MAIL LINE.

No Change of Cars, Pacific to Atlantic.

THE SHORT ROUTE TO
New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Montreal, Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Paul and all Points East and Southeast.

Fares $5 to $10 Less than any Other Route.

Luxurious Drawing Room and Sleeping Cars Upholstered Tourist Cars, Free Colonist Sleepers.

Through Rates and Tickets to and from Europe by all Steamship Lines.

The Imperial Highway to the Orient.
EMPRESS OF INDIA,
EMPRESS OF CHINA,
EMPRESS OF JAPAN.

For Rates, Sailing Lists, and all information, apply at the Company's office, corner Government and Fort Streets.
ALLAN CAMERON, Agent.
GEO. McL. BROWN,
District Passenger Agent,
Vancouver.

THE
Northern Pacific
STEAMSHIP COMPANY
IN CONNECTION WITH
THE NORTHERN PACIFIC
Railroad Company,
the Shortest Route to
Japan and China.

Proposed Sailing of Steamers:
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION)
WILL LEAVE VICTORIA
S. S. MOGUL, April 19,
S. S. VICTORIA, May 10,
S. S. TACOMA, June 11,
And thereafter the permanent service of the Company's regular steamers.

For freight or passage apply to
DODWELL, CARLILL & CO.,
Gen. Agts. Trounce Avenue, Victoria.
E. E. BLACKWOOD,
Agt. N. P. R. R. Co., Victoria. se20

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RAILWAY.

STEAMER
JOAN
J. E. BUTLER, Master.

On and after March 22nd, 1893,

Steamer JOAN will sail as follows:
Calling at Way Ports as freight and Passengers may offer:

Leave Victoria.....Tuesday 5 a.m.
" Nanaimo for Comox.....Wednesday, 7 a.m.
" Comox for Valdez Island every alternate Thursday at.....7 a.m.
Returning same day
" Comox for Nanaimo.....Friday, 7 a.m.
" Nanaimo for Victoria.....Saturday, 7 a.m.

For freight or staterooms apply on board, or at the Company's ticket office, Victoria Store street.

THE OCEANIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY

Carrying United States, Hawaiian and Colonial mails, will leave the Company's wharf, foot Folsom street,

For Honolulu,

S.S. AUSTRALIA (3,000 tons) Wednesday, May 10, 1893, 2 p.m.

For Honolulu, Auckland & Sydney without change
The Splendid New 3,000 ton Steel Screw Steamer
MONOWAI.....THURSDAY, May 25th, 1893, 3 p.m.
Or immediately on arrival of the Eng. Sth mail
For freight or passage apply at office, 327 Market street, San Francisco.
J. D. SPRECKELS & BROS. CO.
no2 General Agents.

PACIFIC COAST S. S. CO'Y
Dispatch a steamer
Every 5 days for San Francisco
Carrying Her Majesty's Mails.
FROM OUTER WHARF AT 11 A.M.
City of Puebla - - - April 29
GEO. E. RITHET & CO., Agents

CANADIAN PACIFIC NAVIGATION CO.,
(LIMITED.)

TIME TABLE No. 19
Taking effect March 25, 1893

Vancouver Route.
Victoria to Vancouver daily, except Monday, at 2 o'clock, a.m.
Vancouver to Victoria daily, except Monday, at 11 o'clock, or on arrival of C.P.R. No. 1 train.

New Westminster Route.
LEAVE VICTORIA for New Westminster, Ladner's Landing and Lulu Island, Sunday at 28 o'clock Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock. (Sunday steamer to New Westminster connects with C P.R. train No. 2 going East Monday.)
For Plumper Pass Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock
For Pender Island Wednesday at 7 o'clock.
For Moresby Island Friday at 7 o'clock
LEAVE NEW WESTMINSTER for Victoria, Monday at 12 o'clock; Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.
For Plumper Pass Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock
For Pender Island Thursday at 7 o'clock.

Northern Route.
Steamships of this line will leave for Ft. Simpson and intermediate ports every Monday at 18 o'clock. When sufficient inducements offer will extend trips to West Coast points and Queen Charlotte Islands

Barclay Sound Route.
Steamer Maude leaves Victoria for Alberni and Sound ports on the first and 15th of each month.

The Company reserves the right of changing this Time Table at any time without notification.
G. A. CARLTON, General Agent. JOHN IRVING, Manager.

MEN'S SUMMER SUITS, $5.75, $6.75, $8.50, $10 and upwards. EASTERN TAILOR MADE SUITS, TO MEASURE, Fit and Finish Guaranteed.
BOYS' SCHOOL SUITS, $2.25, $2.50, $3, $3.50 and upwards.
BEST ASSORTMENT EVER SHOWN IN VICTORIA.
B. WILLIAMS & Co. Clothiers and Hatters, 97 Johnson St.

ENGLISH VILLAGES AND FOLK

Exquisite Delineations of Their Habits and Environment.

NOT SO SERVILE AS FORMERLY.

Less Head Ducking, Tuft Pulling and Olden Brutal Diversion—The Home Now a Better Place Than Parson's Lawn or Brawling Street.

London, April 17, 1893.—After all, though the antiquarian, historic and picturesque features of English villages provide endless fascination and charm, their human interest has the strongest hold upon the observant mind and sympathetic nature.

They are by no means alike although universally possessing similar characteristics, and very many are strikingly typical of them all. Those most like the English villages of literature will be found in the eastern, midland and southern shires, from Lincoln around to Devon, and these comprise the far greater number. Those differing most from each other, and occasionally separately as well as a whole from all others, are those of the northwestern shires; the northwestern midland shires where industrial development has created a host of comparatively modern hamlets; the western central shires among the Malvern and Cotswold hills, where the antiquity of all villages is very great; and those of Cornwall where race distinction has left strongly marked peculiarities in language, customs, and home and village life among the lowly.

The peasants of Cumberland and Westmoreland, who are nearly all villagers, most of the former being "statesmen," that is, owners in fee of their tiny estates, are as a rule "house-proud." In years of wandering among the lowly of European countries I have never come upon any rustic folk the exteriors of whose habitations were more picturesque, or whose interiors were such shining examples of homely comfort and content. There are of course exceptions. Now and then you will find hamlets like Watendlath, hidden among the fells between Borrowdale and Thirlmere, where may be seen the sodden squalor occasionally met among the unfortunate Scottish west coast crofters and in the Irish west coast fishing villages. Their houses are dark and unwholesome, the floors uneven, the furniture crazy, the men clad in ragged fustian and the women in coarse wool and wooden clogs. These are sheep-herders under a later sort of feudalism. In every such case the history is, their forefathers sold their little "estates" to encroaching land-grabbers, and their children are consequently to-day in a condition of petty serfdom.

Precisely as in Wordsworth's time you will find outside the Cumbrian villagers' cottages the shade of grand old sycamores and always "a tall fir through which the wind sings when other trees are bafless;" in the rear a little orchard; an ample herb-bed; a near rill or spring-spout with its ceaseless wimple; a comely garden; comfortable stone outbuildings for grain and for winter housing of the cows and tiny but hardy Cumbrian sheep; and always the shed for the hives of bees which distill from the mountain heath the darkest, but ever the sweetest, honey in the world.

These village home interiors are no less characteristic. The floors are usually of the same huge slates as those covering the roof. They are scrubbed and cleaned until they shine like dusky mirrors. Frequently you will find them particularly near the door and fireplace, decorated with white, ochre and vermilion chalk in figures and scroll work embodying strange fancies in rustic art. The living room or "fire-house" as it is called is always very large for a cottage, often from eighteen to twenty-five feet square, low, but with the richest of old and polished oaken beams in the ceiling. Indeed old oak may be found in these Cumbrian village homes in profusion.

The long, solid table with benches at its sides where the "statesman," his family and laborers sit together at meals and of evenings in winter; the long "settle" or two-yards long seat at one side of the great fire-place, and the "sconce" on the other side, under which the night's fuel, called an "elden," is placed; the chairs, huge and high andrequiring a strong arm to move them; the high, narrow, sprawling-legged bureans; the many iron or brass bound chests; the beds huge and strong enough to hold giants, for these Cumbrians are often tremendous in stature;—are all of oak, curiously carved and wonderfully polished. All this is sometimes varied by pieces of mahogany almost as unique as can be found among the peasant homes of Brittany. From this large, clean "fire-house" or living-room there are in all directions inviting vistas through wide, low doors and cozy stone "lean-tos," perhaps each one built in a different century, to tiny-paned windows, splayed like turret windows, white with inner curtains, and in summer ablaze with outer bud and blossom. These villagers rooted to the land which gave them birth not only by the sacred ties of heredity but by the to them, more priceless heritage of ownership, neither emigrate nor flock to the congested towns. Here is rare rural England as it has for centuries been, among a type of independent, half-defiant folk, whose simplicity, piety, hardihood and solidarity compel genuine admiration and respect.

Many of the comparatively modern villages of Yorkshire, Lancashire, Derbyshire and Staffordshire, the village homes of operatives in mines, mills and potteries, are far prettier and more comfortable than even many Englishmen would have us believe. A half dozen different religions fighting tooth and nail for their piety and pence, the vague unrest that comes through almost unlimited access to newspapers and books, and the changed standards of necessities and luxuries pressing sorely upon the highest limitations of even largely increased wages, have given the villagers of this type of hamlets an entirely different mental and material mold. I would not say they are happier for the change; but their homes, food, labor, wage and environment are, as we measure things, infinitely superior to those of the same class from a half century to a century ago.

Many of these hamlets are massed about by trees, have architecturally beautifully little churches, chapels, clubhouses, libraries and the neatest of shops. Nearly all are tidy and clean. The potters' villages of Staffordshire are good illustrations of them all. Within a five mile radius of Hanley, Burslem and Stoke, you can find 10,000 homes of potters, nearly all in pretty hamlets or in shady village lanes, and villages of long, single streets. The poorest potter of the district lives as snugly as did the master potter manufacturer of forty and fifty years ago.

His cottage is of brick. It has two stories, and the blessing of perfect drainage. On the ground floor are a parlor with a pretty fire-place, a large living-room provided with a huge grate, bobs and "jokey-bar" for swinging pots and kettles; and behind this is a scullery, with a fine little garden at the rear. The upper floor comprises two large sleeping-rooms.

This gives every family a five-roomed, completely detached house and garden. Ordinary workmen earn from 25 to 30 shillings weekly. If there happen to be daughters, one may be a "paintress," coloring the cheaper wares and earning eight shillings, and perhaps another a "burnisher," earning six shillings, per week. Many families thus secure from 35 to 40 shillings per week, while their rent and rates do not exceed five shillings per week for such a home.

Nearly all of these workmen's village homes have front-area flower-plats. In the gardens of all are mazes of flowers and vines and beds of vegetables in summer. Every parlor has its solemn-voiced "grandfather's clock." It also boasts chests of linen, drawers of comfortable clothing, and many cheap and pretty pieces of furniture; while on the mantel or bureau top is always found some fanciful sketch, painting or curious model, the result of emulation to win prizes for invention in new processes, or for unique and original designs in modeling and decoration. The murderous "truck" system is unknown in England, as it should be in America; and every penny due every man is paid him each Saturday noon. We are very fond, about election-time, of telling our workmen what lucky dogs they are. I wished they truly possessed the home comfort and pleasant environment that English workmen's villages almost universally disclose.

Another and most interesting type of villages and village life may be found in the region comprised in southwestern Warwickshire, Northern Gloucestershire, eastern Herefordshire and southern Worcestershire, between the towns of Stratford-on-Avon, Hereford, Worcester and Gloucester. The antiquity of most of these villages is as great and their characteristics as distinctive as those of the stone hamlets of Cumberland. Like the latter most are of stone and from 300 to 500 years old. Here is everything curious and ancient in old oak doors and hinges, fanciful chimney-pieces, massive oak lintels, doors and balustrades, mullioned windows and paneled rooms. When the habitations are not of stone they are the still more picturesque ancient Tudor half-timbered houses. These in their gables with crowning pinnacles, their odd porches, small but massive doors, mullioned windows and huge chimneys, overhanging stories and jumbles of projecting windows, are no less quaint and curious than their interiors, with their spacious, low-ceilinged rooms paneled with oak of ebon blackness, often elaborately carved and ornamented, and with passages, nooks, niches, cupboards and presses, bewildering in arrangement and number.

Each stone farm-house and cotter's village home stands in its own orchard, brilliant with sprays of pink and white, or with balls of russet and gold, according to the season. Chaffinches and robins are among the mosses in all these orchards; blackbirds and thrushes everywhere in the thick garden shrubberies and in the tangled coppices and hedgerows. The stage-coaches are here just as of old. So are the carrier, the carter, the thatcher, the tiler, the drainer, the plowman, the shepherd, the common field laborer, and even the poacher; all as heedless of Reform as Cuban guajiros, and all with kindly faces and speech betokening sturdy pride in their vocations which were the toil of their fathers before them. There is no elbowing, no jostling, no harrying or hurrying. Everybody saunters, dozes or labors as though content never paid penalty to want. An atmosphere of unconstrained amplitude broods over all. Hundreds of the olden English villages are surely here in a region that knows no change.

Unless one has really wandered in rock-buttressed old Cornwall it is hard to believe that outside the picturesque coastwise fishing hamlets there is such a thing as characteristic village life. To the casual observer from the railway train, the whole face of the land seems torn and scarred as if by tremendous elemental struggles. A myriad hissing fragments of exploded planets, hurled in awful upper rain upon its face could have left no more unsightly hurts. But it is full of entrancing hidden nooks, where, sloping from ragged moorlands are beauteous little valleys with ample farms, lessening into tinier checkers of hedge and lane-broidered fields and these into mossy old hamlets, where the white Wesleyan chapel and the Norman towered parish church, are the only two structures showing through a wealth of trees; but where are curious old homes, and always a bawling moorland stream turning the gray, huge wheel of some trembling old mill.

Here, miles perhaps from their "pairdner" work" below grass" in the mines on the moors, live swarthy "Cobden (cousin Qack" with scores of cotter laborers upon the farms. Wherever these village cottages are their walls are of everlasting stone, embowered in brilliant Cornish creepers and roses, with cement floors, and thatched roofs subject to interminable repairs from onslaughts of scores of busy sparrows, tiny miners themselves, endlessly sinking shafts and drilling "cross-cuts" and "levels" in the soft and yielding straw. There is one room below; sometimes two; and a half story garret beneath the thatch. There is only a front door. A window is at either side of this and sometimes directly above these, tiny panes to light the garret. Each cottage is provided at the end or back with an open fire place in the center; a sort of range at one side, covered with brass ornaments which the housewife is endlessly polishing with growder; while at the other side is the "ungconer" with "heps" or upper and "ungconer" with "heps" or upper and under doors, for storing faggots or furze for fuel.

The furniture though scant is honest and useful. At the fire-place are the brandes, a triangular iron on legs on which, over the coals, the kettles boil, the circular cast-iron "baker" is set, and the fish or meat, when they can be luckily had, are "scrowled" or grilled. There are perhaps four chairs, singularly enough with solid mahogany frames but the seats are of painted pine and are waxed weekly. These are for "best," and all are the best. For every-day use one or two "firs" or rude benches are provided. The single table is of pine, an unpainted side for daily use, and scrubbed daily, and a painted side for Sunday. The table ware is something startling in cheap goods, for the Gipsy hawkers frequent Cornwall, and each member of the family is provided with a real "chany" cup and saucer with a gorgeous gilt band.

For his class the Cornish villager is a generous liver. The young folk have an unusual fund of games distinctive of Cornwall; marriages provide extraordinary festivals; the dead are "watched" from decease to burial and funerals provide subdued diversions with heroic feasts; leaping, wrestling, running, cricket and "putting the stone," are the principal amusements of youths and men, in which they excel; and their countless endeared hobgoblins and "buccaboos," which Wesley and Whitfield, along with the railways and telegraph were never able to "lay," draw these sturdy Cornish villagers close together around the flashing village smithy forge, the Cornishman's chief place of evening resort, or within the home glow of their blazing ingle-nooks, during the long winter nights when the cruel fogs pound in over the moors from the seething Channel, or the tempests howl across the dreary, shuddering moors.

Practically all English village folk are laborers, whether operatives, shepherds, wagoners, thatchers, drainers, or common field laborers, just as they have been for hundreds of years. There may be a publican or innkeeper, a shopkeeper, who is postmaster or postmistress, a carpenter, who is often a painter, undertaker, verger and gravedigger in one, a baker, a tailor, a blacksmith and a poacher, for the latter is in every hamlet in Britain, all great oracles in their way. But three families of quality, and frequently not that many, are known—those of the lord of the manor or the squire, the rector or the curate and the schoolmaster; for the doctor is always summoned from a near city or town.

English village life is therefore found to lie within a wonderfully close horizon. I have been much with these folk in their labor, their diversions and their homes. After looking at them long and earnestly with my own eyes, I have tried to get, as nearly as possible, into their personal environment and then look out of the windows of their minds and their habitations upon the everyday world about them. In this way a good deal that is not hopeless and much that is gratifying can be discerned. It is certainly true that an infinitely higher standard of life and living is enjoyed than in the "good old days" whose departure the wise writers so bitterly deplore.

Universal education has certainly caused universal discontent. But I do not think it carries from youth to old age. By the time these folks are 20 to 25 years of age the fermentation period is passed. Some go away to the cities, as with us, or to America or Australia; but those who remain are better laborers, villagers and citizens. The English peasant clod has thus almost entirely disappeared. You will not see very much knee-crooking, head-ducking and tuft-pulling to superiors, while there is no less genuine kindheartedness and respect. Smock-frocks and corduroys are less frequent. So are the feasts and gorgings and guzzlings. But these villagers are less gross. They are of better stuff. They have more wholesome food to eat, and a greater variety. They know something about hygiene. They insist on good drainage. In humble fashion they beautify their habitations without and within. What has been lost in the rough and often brutal amusements of the olden time has been more than gained in and for the home. There are books and newspapers and prints in it. The fireside is even a grander place than the parson's lawn or the brawling street. In a word, without having lost a jot of their value as laborers and servants they have emerged from the condition of sodden male and female hinds to that of self-respecting men and women.

With this has come an individual love for the village home and the home village. The thrilling history of many a place, its antiquarian marvels, its ancient legends, folk-lore and even superstitions, are no longer the exclusive possession of London savants. A deep and steadfast interest of this sort is flaming up among them. It bodes ill to the alehouse. Along with it surely comes an ethical development. They are beginning to share with the historian, the artist, the novelist, the vagrant wanderer like you and I, a perception of the matchless beauty of their environment. That alone is proving a mighty factor in preserving all that is tender, sweet and sacred about them for the exquisite delight of alien eyes.

EDGAR L. WAKEMAN.

Garden tools at McLennan & McFeely's.

GILLETT'S PURE POWDERED 100% LYE
PUREST, STRONGEST, BEST.
Ready for use in any quantity. For making Soap, Softening Water, Disinfecting, and a hundred other uses. A can equals 10 pounds Sal Soda.
Sold by All Grocers and Druggists.
E. W. GILLETT, Toronto

City of Victoria, British Columbia

TENDER FOR DEBENTURES.

Sealed Tenders endorsed "Tenders for Debentures," will be received at the office of the undersigned on or before the 15th day of May, 1893, for the purchase of debentures of the Corporation of the City of Victoria, B.C., amounting to $125,000, in sums of $1,000 each, payable in 50 years from 1st of May, 1893, and bearing interest from that date at the rate of 4 1-2 per cent. per annum, payble half-yearly, with principal and interest payable in currency at Victoria.

The tenderer must state the price net at Victoria which he will pay.

In addition to the net price the purchaser will have to pay the Corporation the interest at 4 1-2 per cent. from 1st May, 1893, to whatever date the money is received by the City Treasurer.

The above debentures are issued under authority of "The Surface Drains By-Law, 1893, with principal and interest secured by a rate on all ratable land and improvements in the corporation of the City of Victoria.

The Corporation does not bind itself to accept any tender.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
City Clerk.

City Clerk's Office,
Victoria, B.C., April 24, 1893.

COAL

The New Vancouver Coal Mining & Land Co., Ltd.
(FORMERLY THE VANCOUVER COAL CO.)
ARE THE LARGEST COAL PRODUCERS ON THE PACIFIC COAST.

THE NANAIMO COAL (Used Principally for Gas and Domestic Purposes.) | THE SOUTH FIELD COAL (Steam Fuel.)

THE NEW WELLINGTON COAL
House and Steam Coal, are mined by this Company only.

The "NANAIMO" COAL gives a large percentage of Gas, high Illuminating power unequalled by any other bituminous Gas Coal in the world, and a superior quality of Coke.

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Neither the Captain nor the undersigned will be responsible for any debts contracted by the officers or crew of the above named ship.

ROBERT WARD & CO., L'D LB'Y,
Agents.
ap26-1w

NOTICE.

Whereas the house of the undersigned at Highland Lake has been broken into and various articles stolen and the boats and rafts made use of and the chains and padlocks broken and the fences have been wilfully damaged. This is to warn all persons not to trespass within any enclosures, the property of the undersigned at or near Highland or Pike lakes or Pot Hole, including the lands lately in the possession of Mr. H. Behnsen. Persons found contravening this notice will be prosecuted.

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Broad street, between Johnson and Pandora streets
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14th Annual Derby Sweep
3000 TICKETS, $5 EACH.
$9000 Divided Equally Among Starters
$6000 Divided Equally Among Non-Starters.
DRAWING, MAY 29. RACE, MAY 31.
R. H. BRAND,
Billiard Room, Windsor Hotel, Montreal.
NOTE—No Special Prize to 1st, 2nd or 3rd. 241 Horses entered.—If 15 start, each starter will draw $600. Leaving 226 Non-Starters to divide $6,000, about $27 each. Guaranteed to fill. ap10-5w

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Medical Examinations.

The Examinations of the B. C. Medical Council will commence on Tuesday, the 2nd day of May next, in the City of Victoria. Particulars by applying to

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ap19-2w

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ap22m

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I will not be responsible for any debts contracted on and after this date without my written order.

F. WARREN,
Victoria, April 3rd, 1893. ap2-1m

NOTICE.

IN POUND.

One Bay Horse will be sold at City Pound by Auction, May 10th (Wednesday), at 12 o'clock, noon, if not redeemed and pound charges paid on or before that date

ANDREW SHAW,
Pound Keeper.
City Clerk's Office, Victoria, B.C., April 24th, 1893.

Maternity Home
(LATE SAMARITAN)
No. 11 Rae Street.
Applications to be made at the Home or to Mrs. D. W. Higgins Cadboro Bay Road.

OPENING THE ARGUMENT.

Mr. Bodwell, Counsel for McBeath, Speaks for Over Five Hours.

A BRIEF SUMMARY OF HIS REMARKS

The Adams Will Case At Last Drawing to a Close — The Attorney-General Commences His Argument for the Plaintiff.

Mr. E. V. Bodwell, counsel for the defendant in the case of Adams vs. McBeath, spoke for five hours yesterday in opening the argument.

He referred to the fact that owing to the protracted time which the trial had occupied, it could not be expected that he should deal with every detail in the case, and also remarked that the care and attention which his lordship had paid to the proceedings throughout rendered such a course unnecessary. The same remark would apply to any extended quotations from authorities on the subject, although such would be beside the question, for unless the evidence adduced was from beginning to end a corrupt effort of imagination and a wicked fabrication, they had satisfied to the fullest extent the most rigorous demands which could be made upon them for explanation and discovery of the facts surrounding the case in question. He would only, therefore, refer to a few, more as a basis of departure, and as a few of the elementary principles of the law bearing on the case.

Here Mr. Bodwell quoted a limited number of cases and proceeded to say the case depended almost entirely upon certain evidence for its solution. That evidence had been given from day to day in the presence of his lordship and scores of listeners under circumstances of the most trying nature, and the witnesses had been subjected to the most severe cross-examination of one who was deservedly the leader of the bar in British Columbia and whose ability to detect and to expose untruthful testimony has been proved on more than one occasion. Yet had one of these witnesses for the defence broken down on cross-examination? Not one had faltered on any material point; no variance had been discovered except slight deviations in some trifling matters of detail which make their evidence all the more correct. If the attorney-general were to argue that McBeath's evidence should not be received because he was the beneficiary, that Mrs. McBeath's testimony should be excluded because she was the beneficiary's wife, that Mrs. Modeland was not to be accredited because she was the sister of Mrs. McBeath, Mr. Hastie because he came from Seaforth, McBeath's native place, Mr. Hall because he was a respectable solicitor, and Dr. Milne because he was paid his fee, such argument would not meet with favor with the court for a moment. Yet it would be found, after the able address which the court would shortly hear from the attorney-general, that this was, after all, the only argument he could advance.

Here Mr. Bodwell went into a concise but exhaustive review of the evidence in the case, first dealing with Mr. Hall's evidence and showing that he had acted in every respect up to the standard of a respectable and honorable legal practitioner. Here was all that was necessary to prove in the case. But here was also the evidence of Dr. Milne, equally conclusive in proving that Adams was perfectly competent. The doctor's evidence is most clear and satisfactory on the point. But what is to be made of the evidence of the man's words and actions for many days afterwards? It is proved by the evidence of Mr. and Mrs. Modeland that he knew what he was doing. Mrs. Noble's evidence is in the same direction, and then there is the evidence of Mr. and Mrs. McBeath, which Mr. Bodwell discussed at some length.

Take the evidence of Mrs. Modeland alone. There was an ideal witness. Without a hint or suggestion from counsel, with unaffected sincerity and simplicity, she related the facts with an earnestness which must carry conviction. Rather than mar the harmony of that perfect piece of testimony, counsel allowed an important fact to be unrelated because he would not ask a single leading question. His lordship would remember the cross-examination of that witness. It was of a most perfunctory character. The attorney-general did not press a single point, since every answer brought the truth more prominently forward and damaged his case still more.

Why wade through all those letters to try and fathom the intentions that then existed in Samuel Adams' mind. If they were fifty times as strong; if, instead of letters containing equivocal expressions they were in themselves a will, duly signed and published and declared, this would be revoked by a will executed under such circumstances as Mrs. Modeland relates. And that, too, though we could not by any manner of construction divine the reason of the change of intention. For it is the undoubted privilege of a man living within the protection of the English law to make the will he chooses. It is the bounden duty of the English judge to pronounce in favor of that will when it is once brought to his notice.

On the other side the evidence came down to the suspicions of the gossipy neighbors of Mr. McBeath, fanned into activity by the misjudged zeal of Kersop, Williams & Co., giving form without substance and shape without reality, with the clever insinuations and inuendoes of the attorney-general, but, although they were only suspicions, inasmuch as they had been made the foundations for the plaintiff's case, Mr. Bodwell was bound to deal with it. He also went fully into the correspondence on which the plaintiff depended so much for his case, and quoted largely from the letters under discussion. In reviewing the points elicited by the attorney-general in proving his suggestion of fraud, Mr. Bodwell pointed out how stupidly McBeath had acted throughout if his purpose was to induce Adams to make a will in his favor. He had done everything contrary to the idea suggested by the attorney-general. Everything was open and straightforward.

Mr. Bodwell then went on to show from the evidence and the correspondence that some of the suggested subjects of Adams' bounty were dead, and others were provided for, and that as to the other relatives it was plain from the correspondence and the declarations of the testator that he never thought of them as being beneficiaries of his will; also from his habits and the connection which existed between him and those relatives that most likely they were greater strangers to him than McBeath. He also argued that the correspondence disclosed a change on the part of Adams from the fact that while in the earlier letters there was a distinct promise of an intention to benefit his nephew Thomas, this was fully apparent in the later letters, in none of which was there an express promise made after Adams became aware of his nephew's location in the Mariner's Home. From that time forward the letters are full of the fact that his nephew was now fully provided for in this world. Then, as to the alleged inconsistency between the statements said to have been made by Adams to Kersop and Williams with reference to his nephew, having regard to the evidence that Adams had never spoken to McBeath on the subject, but before this was to be considered as an insuperable difficulty it must not be forgotten that Adams never spoke to Hastie, Phillips, or other friends of his relatives, and that the whole thing was explained by the different conversations would not take place between Kersop and Adams and McBeath and Adams. As Adams was not communicative on this point it was not likely that he would be the first to broach the subject. This was clearly shown in the correspondence which lasted over so many years, and only once is there any enquiry, and that is of his sister, Margaret, for whom he evidently had a very strong affection, and to whom he sent liberal supplies of money. With regard to the statement that a will had actually been made in favor of his nephew, Mr. Bodwell argued that the evidence disclosed the fact that Adams had never made up his mind in this regard, although it was a matter upon which he sometimes thought, and upon which many conversations evidently took place between him and Kersop and Williams. It was also plain that Adams could not be persuaded to have the documents properly authenticated, and it is given as a reason for this that Adams did not wish to go into the expense of getting a lawyer to execute the will; this was absurd on the evidence. The only deduction to be taken from Adams' actions is that he evidently had decided in his own mind what he would do. It must be remembered, too, that Thomas Adams was the only person mentioned in this informal document, and it might very well be that the testator changed his mind, which would be perfectly consistent with the letters.

The whole course of the proceeding which McBeath adopted to procure the execution of the will is so foreign to the idea of carrying out any such scheme as that which has been suggested as to demonstrate the entire impossibility of its conception on the part of McBeath. The evidence throughout shows this. The play, however, has been written for him with very great art and skill, and the principal part has been assigned to him by the attorney-general, but this stupid fellow, through his foolish blundering and inability to follow stage directions, spoils the entire effect. But it would be said that while McBeath allowed these people to visit Adams he took care that those who were around the sick man most were members of McBeath's own household; this is true, and to the lasting shame of the persons professing such charity now for the deceased man be it said. Where at that time was the warm-hearted and generous-spirited man, R. T. Williams, who fairly bubbled over with the milk of human kindness when giving his evidence? At home; he could not spare a moment to visit the dying man. Where was that great and good man Kersop, who had taken up this case without expense to the plaintiff unless he could gratify his malice by paying the legal expenses out of McBeath's pocket? At home; he had no time to visit his friend struggling in the very throes of death, taking no interest in him whatever except to send his sister to ascertain if this precious will had been executed according to their liking. Oh, the contemptible littleness of such a proceeding, to send that good woman to disgrace her sex as she masqueraded in the garb of an angel of mercy in order to carry out the work of a private detective. What did it matter to these people what became of this poor man so long as the will, not the will of Samuel Adams, but the will which they wanted, was made. His life might go out with one great sob of disappointment at the coldness and neglect of friends; he might die a waif and a stranger, homeless and friendless, alone and unattended, what did they care so long as their mean desires were carried out? No wonder that Samuel Adams, in his dying hour, gifted with that rare insight into men and motives which sometimes strikes a man at the entrance to another world, should see and turn in disgust and dread from these people and request that his last hours should not be disturbed by their persistent questioning and mercenary attentions. No wonder he turned with feelings of affection and gratitude to the man and woman who, of all his friends, had proved his only friends, who had taken him into their house in the hour of sickness and death and with affection and solicitude for his physical welfare had nourished him, a man unaccustomed to domestic tenderness and domestic solicitude, with the care and attention which his condition demanded, actuated by no mercenary feelings, troubling him with none of the disturbing questions about the disposition of his property, who sought no pecuniary advantage from the misfortunes of their friends, but who saw that he was surrounded with all that could sooth his last moments in a world through which he had been a homeless wanderer. As was said by Mr. Justice Hannan: "We are to expect all sorts of strange things and unlikely dispositions of property from men who have never been married, or who have been so long from the domestic influence," and we are therefore not to be surprised that being alone in his old age, and being comparatively without friends, should care but little for anyone on earth; that his affections would turn more likely in the direction of those with whom he was intimate at the time of his illness and decease, even though they should be related to him by no ties of blood or kindred.

In conclusion, after summing up the evidence and reviewing the facts of the case, Mr. Bodwell said that the court had before it on the one hand clear, distinct and positive evidence covering every question of the case, delivered in open court, by witnesses none of whom had faltered or broken down under cross-examination. On the other hand there were the suspicions and inuendoes, unfounded in fact and inconsistent with the circumstances proved in evidence, and were nothing more than that McBeath had against the will of Kirsop, Williams and Company, accepted that which came to him and his family without solicitation or request, and were accordingly dragged into this litigation; their characters villified and maligned, they had been held up to the public as persons who had concocted one of the vilest conspiracies imaginable, aspersions of not a very creditable kind had been cast upon their characters and they had been made the subjects of coarse insinuation and inuendo. It was now time to deal with this matter, and it rested with his lordship as a just and upright judge to see that these unfounded accusations should not receive the sanction of the court.

The court adjourned at 5:30 p.m. until 10 a.m. to-day.

Mr. Justice Crease took his seat on the bench at 10:15 this morning. The attorney-general began to address the court by stating that Mr. Bodwell was in error in supposing that the will is established unless it could be shown by the plaintiff that the obtaining of its execution was due to a wicked attempt at deception, a nefarious conspiracy on the part of McBeath—a conspiracy which it was attempted to bolster up by perjury of the most dreadful description. He (the attorney-general) must disagree with his learned friend in supposing that the plaintiff was driven to the disagreeable resort of finding McBeath guilty of criminality to set aside the will, Mr. Bodwell had built his case on a false foundation when he said that the plaintiff must prove fraud and show such a state of facts as were inconsistent with anything else but fraud and coercion. The reverse of this was the case, as was shown even by the authorities quoted by his learned friend. Thompson vs. Torrance, 9 Ont. App., and Parfit vs. Lawless, 2, P. and D. L. R., both of which had been referred to by Mr. Bodwell, showed clearly that when the court had under consideration an extraordinary document such as this was, a document drawn up by the beneficiary himself, or through his instructions, it was not necessary to prove fraud, but it was clearly laid down that the beneficiary must prove the righteousness of the transaction, and on him and him alone rested the onus of showing that he had acted bona fide. Brown vs. Fisher, 63, L. T. R. N. S., 465, went even further and laid down the rule that, in a case where the beneficiary was instrumental in getting the will made, not only was the onus of proof cast on him, but he had also to succeed in removing from the mind of the judge the suspicions which the law recognized should be justly entertained in deciding the validity of the will so obtained, and unless the judge could conscientiously say that the evidence was such as to remove all suspicion he was bound in law to pronounce against the will. It was also held in Parker vs. Duncan, 62 Chancery Rep., 642, that it was the duty of a man who expected to be the beneficiary under a will to see to it that the testator got independent advice, otherwise the will would have to be pronounced against.

More than that, there was a duty laid on the medical attendant who was present about the time the will was executed, but was not apprized of what was going on, and also on the solicitor drawing up the will. Mr. Hall, instead of asking Mr. Adams, "Are you willing to leave all your property to McBeath?" should have asked, "Are you willing to leave all to McBeath for his benefit?" Taylor's Medical Jurisprudence, page 768, defined the duties of the medical attendant and the solicitor in terms which applied so well to the case before the court that one might suppose it had been written with the view of meeting it. It was there stated that leading questions, such as could be answered by simple "yes" or "no," must be avoided, and that the testator, especially if he was about to leave his property to some one other than a relative, should be required to repeat the different paragraphs of the will or at least the substance of them from memory, and if he could not do this it was good evidence that he was not possessed of a sound and disposing mind. A bare "yes" or "no" as an answer to a question could not be held as satisfactory evidence that the testator was possessed of a disposing mind. And in Howard vs. Baker, 3 Moore's Privy Council cases, it was laid down that the testator must not only understand what he is doing, but he must be cognizant of the extent and value of the property and of the nature of the claims of relatives.

There was another objection raised by Mr. Bodwell to the effect that the authorities quoted had reference to cases where application was made to have probate of a will granted and not as in the present case, where an attempt was made to have the probate rescinded. This was surely a difference without a distinction. It was a mere question of form and procedure, and the plaintiff in the present case must not be prejudiced by an ex parte probate granted when he was thousands of miles away. There was no difference in the application of principles of law whether the object was to propound a will or set it aside. This was the first time that the facts had come before the court, and the judicature act gave his lordship ample power to deal with the case on its merits without reference to form or procedure.

The attorney-general then turned his attention to the three points on which the case was to be decided, which were, first by an analysis of admitted facts, second by the declarations of the deceased, and third by the testimony of independent witnesses and surrounding circumstances. He was discussing these minutely when the court adjourned till 2 o'clock.

At 2 o'clock the Attorney-General resumed his argument. He contended that it was perfectly clear from the remarks of Samuel Adams at the time the will was executed that he thought he was leaving the property to McBeath only as trustee for the benefit of his nephews. What could be the meaning of the question he asked Mr. Hall, "Can I change it afterwards?" but that he thought it might be desirable at some future time to change the trustee, or what could his remark, "It should have been done long ago" mean, except that he supposed he was carrying out the intention he had expressed seven years before of leaving all his property to his nephews? It was a very suspicious incident that Mr. Hall was not allowed to converse with the deceased or ask any questions except in the presence of the beneficiary; that he came with the will ready to sign, and instead of conversing with him, asked him, "Are you willing to sign this?" This was equivalent to saying, considering the circumstances, "Your money or your life," and was a circumstance in itself sufficient to arouse suspicion. Was there anything in the evidence that could remove this suspicion from his lordship's mind? If not, he was bound to pronounce against the will.

The Attorney-General took up and analyzed Mr. Bodwell's arguments one by one and concluded his address at 3:20. His Lordship, after congratulating the counsel on the manner in which they had laid the case before him, stated that he would reserve his decision.

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Ask for and be sure you get the "D. & L. Emulsion."

SHORT LOCALS.

Gleanings of City and Provincial News in a Condensed Form.

—The Columbia river is now open from Golden to Windermere.

—The steamer Islander brought three days' Eastern mail last night. There were 52 pouches.

—Mrs. Colonel Beane of San Francisco will be in Victoria next week and will lecture on theosophy. Time and place will be duly announced.

—The verdict in the case of the Indian woman whose body was found at Macaulay Point was left open, and there will be a further investigation of the case.

—At a meeting of the Board of Trade Building Association, held yesterday, the assent of the stockholders to authorize a mortgage on the property was secured.

—Frank Richardson was in police court this morning, in answer to a summons charging him with failing to pay wages to an employee. The case went over till Monday.

—Professor Saunders, director of experimental farms, left Ottawa last evening for British Columbia. He will arrange for the planting of hardwood and fruit trees at Agassiz.

—A little girl in a family named Fox, who since their arrival from England a week ago have been at the immigrant sheds, has developed measles and typhoid fever. Dr. Duncan, city health officer, visited the place to-day and ordered it isolated.

—Agent E. E. Blackwood has received notification that the Northern Pacific rate will be $58.50 for a return ticket to Chicago. The tickets may be made returnable by any of the direct roads. Mr. Blackwood will have Fair tickets for sale after Monday.

—Owing to the indisposition of Madame Ouimet the minister of public works has deferred his departure for British Columbia. Mr. Coste, chief engineer, will leave Ottawa for the coast on Monday, and Hon. Mr. Ouimet will probably follow a few days later.

William Brown, assistant general freight agent of the C.P.R., will arrive on the Islander this evening. He will receive a formal reception.

Calfskin Aprons.

Blacksmiths' and truckmen's aprons, from 75 cents up, at F. Norris', No. 126 Government street.

Millinery opening show day Tuesday. Latest novelties. Lansdowne House, 86 Yates street.

Razors and shaving materials of best Sheffield make at Fox's, 78 Government street. Satisfaction guaranteed.

BIRTH.

SAUER—On the 28th instant, the wife of Joseph Sauer, Grand Pacific Hotel, of a daughter.

CONSIGNEES.

Per steamer Islander from Vancouver—Simon Leiser, F H Worlock, J H Todd, P T Patton, H Bornstein, W K Tullock, care Bank of Montreal, Dominion Express Co, M W Waitt, Times, W P Jaynes, E G Prior, R Can Pkg Co, Wm Mable, Brackman and Ker, Weiler Bros, Turner Beeton and Co, Nicholles and R, B C Cattle Co, H Bay Co, R H Wood, R Porter, S Tollick, Thorpe and Co, Nat Elec Co, E Escalet.

Per steamer North Pacific from the Sound—McMillan and H, E G Prior and Co, Ward Passage, Colbert and W, New Elec Light Wks, Frank Holmes, E E Blackwood, A Moir, Bank of B C, Dr Walker, New Tumbo Coal Co, Yee Yick and Co, J Gilbert, J Carsman and Co, M R Smith and Co, W K Leighton, A B Erskine, P E Larse, S Redpath, Jather Eunnulen.

NOTICE.

I. O. O. F.

Members of the order are requested to meet at the lodge rooms Sunday next, April 30th, at 10:30 a.m., for the purpose of attending divine service at the Calvary Baptist church.

Visiting brethren are cordially invited to attend. By order,

ap27-td COMMITTEE.

Real Estate.

1 House, full sized lot, fenced, close to tram; only $850; cash $120; balance on easy terms at 8 per cent.; cheap.
1 House and Lot, Craigflower Road, only $750; cash $100; balance at 8 per cent., easy terms.
¼ acre Blocks, $250; 1 acre Blocks at $500; easy terms.
50 Acres of good Land, 9 miles from city, railway crosses it; very cheap, $50 per acre.
155 acres of good Land; 9 miles from city; very cheap, $25 per acre.
100 acres, improved; 12 heifers, 5 pigs, 4 doz. chickens, 1 horse, 1 cottage, woodshed, stable, chicken house, etc.; $6000, good terms.
99 acres, Cobble Hill, fine improved farm, $4,800.
200 acres, Cobble Hill, improved; $3,000, very easy terms.
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